



The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1903

Notes of the Month.

WE congratulate the London County Council on their decision to call the new thoroughfare from the Strand to Holborn by the excellent name of Kingsway, and the crescent in which the Strand end will terminate by the no less admirable name of Aldwych. The latter was the suggestion, we have particular pleasure in recording, of Mr. George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., the present Clerk to the Council, well known to a wide circle as a keen antiquary, founder and sometime President of the Folk-Lore Society, and a former editor of the *Antiquary*.

There is not much in the way of discoveries to chronicle this month. The *East Anglian Times* states that a large piece of Roman pavement has been uncovered, at a depth of 11 feet from the road surface, during the laying of a new sewer main in Osborne Street, Colchester. A large cannon-ball, weighing about 8 lb., and bearing the mark "No. 43a," is reported to have been unearthed by a cottager digging in his garden at Bolas Magna, near Wellington, Salop. It is thought that the ball may date from Civil War times. In January workmen engaged in draining a piece of land on Sir Thomas Hesketh's estate near Towcester discovered, says the *Birmingham Post*, at a depth of 2 feet, a finely sculptured female head, 23 inches high, and measuring 13 inches from the lower part of the chin to the top of the forehead. Although buried

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face downwards, the head was removed without the slightest injury. It is sculptured in freestone, and is thought to be of Roman origin, inasmuch as Roman pottery has been found on the site.

Mr. A. H. Millar, a Dundee antiquary, has brought to light the ancient burgh seal of Crail, in Fifeshire, used in pre-Reformation days. The antique instrument used for impressing the seal was found in the course of the demolition of an old house in the burgh, and had evidently been concealed. The copper dies or matrices of the seal are fixed in a machine like a modern copying-press, and operated by a screw. The obverse of the device shows the Virgin and Child, while the reverse shows a large galley with a dragon's head on the prow, one mast, and one large yard with the sail close furled, and on the masthead a pennon with a St. Andrew's cross. After the Reformation the burgh, like Dundee, abandoned the ecclesiastical part of the seal, and continued the use of the reverse only. The oldest impression known, says Mr. Millar, is that preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, which was appended in 1357 to the engagement by the Scottish burghs for the ransom of David II., and the seal now discovered corresponds in every respect to this impression.

In the course of his "Notes from Rome" in the *Athenæum* of February 7 Signor Lanciani writes: "In a cutting made across the Piazza Colonna to improve the local system of drains the pavement of the Via Flaminia has been discovered, at a depth of 21 feet under the level of the Corso, as well as the pavement of the square surrounding the Column of Marcus Aurelius. A lead water-pipe was found under the paving-stones at the corner of the Chigi Palace, upon which the following legend is engraved: 'This pipe has been laid under the care of Phœbianus, commander of the first division of policemen and firemen' ('Sub cura Phœbiani tribuni cohortis primæ vigilum'). The legend has been interpreted in the last number of the *Bullettino Archeologico Comunale*, p. 193, in this sense: That Commander Phœbianus had obtained a grant of water for the supply of the barracks in which

his men were quartered—the Scotland Yard of ancient Rome—which covered in Imperial times the space now occupied by the convent of San Marcello and by the Palazzo Muti-Savorelli. The interpretation cannot be accepted, because the distance between the spot where the pipe has come to light and the site of the barracks is too great, and because, if the vigiles of the first division were in need of water, they would certainly have obtained it from the aqueduct of the Aqua Virgo, which runs close by the barracks. My own explanation is that the city of Rome was furnished with hydrants for the use of the fire brigade, in which case the care of laying the network of pipes would naturally have fallen to the share either of the commander-in-chief (*præfectus vigilum*) or of the commander of each of the seven police districts. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that another pipe, marked by the words 'laid under the care of Tiberius Claudius Juventinus, captain of the first cohorts vigilum,' was found at the same time at the east end of the city. It belongs evidently to the same general system devised by the authorities to lessen the danger of fires."



Mr. H. R. Leighton, of East Boldon, Durham, writes: "Supplementary to the interesting article by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher upon 'Shropshire Registers' in the January *Antiquary*, the yeoman work now being done by the Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society is well worth recording. The society was founded in 1898, and although to a certain extent crippled by working with a much smaller subscription than other societies of a similar nature, yet under the able management of the hon. secretary, Mr. Herbert M. Wood, B.A., the entire registers of Eglington, Bothal, and Hebburn in Northumberland, and of Ebchester, co. Durham, together with the marriage registers of Whickham, Stanhope, and Ryton, in the latter county, have now been issued to the subscribers, whilst some twenty-five or thirty parishes have their records transcribed, and are awaiting their turn for the press, the plan followed up to the present having been to print Dunelmian registers one year and Northumbrian the next. A number of parishes have also come to the

help of the society by starting to print their records in their parish magazines, those at present proceeding being Rothbury, Choller-ton, Whickham (baptisms), and Tynemouth. The form in which the last-named is being printed is particularly neat, and might serve as an excellent example for any clergyman wishing to help on the good work to follow. It is curious that nearly all the old Norman names at one time identified with 'the Bishopric and the Border' have now disappeared. The Umfravilles, Baliols, Delavals, Conyers, Nevilles, Bertrams, Charrons, Montbouchers, are now unknown in the land of their adoption; on the other hand, many of those families deriving their names from local places still flourish: Lumley, Ogle, Lambton, Swinburne, Uderton, Mitford, Greenwell, Reed, Charlton, Blenkinsopp, Surtees, Cresswell, Craster, Collingwood, Fenwick, Errington, Clennel, Roddam, Eltringham, and Bewicke, are still familiar names in the North; indeed, save for the occasional presence of a Clavering, a Reaveley, or a Muschamp, boasting Norman blood, the Conquest might never have been. Time has silently effected a great change; the Saxon families are again the 'Northern lights.'"



Excavations will shortly be commenced, says a Rome newspaper correspondent, in a marsh near Sannazzaro, on the river Sarno, in the vicinity of Pompeii, because it has been ascertained that a very ancient city and necropolis were buried underneath during the eruption of Vesuvius several centuries before the destruction of Pompeii. A collection already exists in the museum at Naples of great historic value, consisting of vases and ornamental objects dating from the eighth and ninth centuries before Christ. The excavations are expected to lead to other important discoveries.



The Worcestershire Historical Society has issued its report for 1902. The number of members has been slightly reduced, but much good, though rather costly, work has been done. The whole of the Giffard Register, fully indexed, has now been issued, with an able introduction by the editor, Mr. Willis Bund. The report does not exaggerate when it describes this important publication as a

valuable contribution, not only to county history, but to the ecclesiastical history of England. Prospective issues are the Register of Bishop Guisborough; a Calendar of MSS. in the Cathedral Library, prepared and kindly placed at the society's disposal by the Rev. J. K. Floyer; and the Diary of Francis Evans, secretary to Bishop Lloyd, 1699 to 1708, which is of general rather than ecclesiastical interest.



"All lovers of the picturesque," says the *Standard* of February 5, "will regret that a large piece of the old wall of Nuremberg has fallen. The hand of Time, as has again been proved in Venice, is falling heavily on the architectural relics of Europe, and this old German town has already suffered during the last five-and-thirty years. Many of its ancient houses have been rebuilt; the stone benches on which the traveller could repose and dream himself back a couple of centuries have disappeared from the streets; electric trams clatter along the principal thoroughfares, and large extramural suburbs, modern in every aspect, have sprung up in almost every direction; the walls themselves, however, are fairly complete. . . . The walls of Nuremberg differ from most other fortifications in being double. A broad ditch forms the outermost line of defence, in these peaceful times converted into gardens, though here and there frogs croak in some little stagnant pool. From the ditch rises one line of defence, strengthened here and there with stout bastions, and at the back an older and higher one, with taller and more slender towers. Gray walls, crested with covered galleries; gray towers, of diverse patterns, with their pyramidal roofs of red pantiles, seen above the old houses peeping on the city—these, with the trees and gardens in the foreground, make up a series of pictures that tempt the sketcher to linger, briskly as life now flows along the enclosing boulevards. Gaps have been made in the walls at the bidding of modern progress, but many parts still look as if they had witnessed no change since the Battle of Lützen."



The Rev. J. B. McGovern of Manchester writes: "The following appeared in the *Manchester Courier* of February 2: 'Some workmen engaged in the laying of a new gas

main and electric tramway at Stretford discovered, under a slab bearing the date 1357, about twenty-eight old English silver coins, one bearing the effigy of Edward V. One of the workmen is stated to have sold seventeen of the coins for the price of a pint of beer.' It is to be hoped that the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society will seek out the fortunate possessor of those seventeen coins, and purchase them for something less ignoble than 'a pint of beer.' The pathos of the pitiable transaction is beyond comment." Has the date alleged to have been found inscribed on the slab, 1357, been verified?



At a meeting held in the Town Hall, Sunderland, on January 27, it was decided to erect a memorial to the Venerable Bede at an estimated cost of £400, on the highest point of Cliff Park, at Roker Point, on land belonging to the Corporation of Sunderland. The monument is to be an Anglian cross of hard Northumbrian sandstone, showing in sculptured work scenes from the life of Bede, somewhat similar to the Cædmon Cross at Whitby, and still more closely resembling the restored Acca Cross at Hexham, which commemorates Bede's most intimate friend. The executive committee includes the Bishop of Bristol, Mr. C. W. Mitchell, of Jesmond, with Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, of Barnmoor Castle, Northumberland, as treasurer, and Colonel Reed, of Sunderland, Chairman of the Borough Parks Committee, as local representative. Dr. Randell was appointed chairman of the general committee, and Mr. John Robinson, to whose initiative the movement is due, hon. secretary.



The remains of the Abbots, the discovery of which, at Bury St. Edmunds, we chronicled last month, have all been reinterred in the abbey grounds, after having been photographed.



The annual general meeting of the Jewish Historical Society was held, on February 9, at St. James's Restaurant, Piccadilly, when Mr. I. Spielman delivered a presidential address on his succession to Mr. F. D. Mocatta. Mention was made in the report that during the past year Mr. J. M. Rigg had

given a lecture on "The Jews of England in the Thirteenth Century," to serve as an introduction to the study of the volume of Jewish Plea Rolls edited by him for joint publication by the Jewish Historical and Selden Societies. The two societies have published a volume of "Select Pleas and other Records of the Exchequer of the Jews." The Jewish Historical Society has published the second part of Lazarus's "Ethics of Judaism." The first volume in the "Jewish Worthies" series, on Maimonides, by Mr. I. Abrahams and Mr. David Yellin, will shortly be published simultaneously in England and America, and the society has purchased the English rights in, and will publish at an early date, Dubnow's "Essay on the Philosophy of Jewish History." The society has made arrangements with M. Cardozo de Bethencourt for a complete calendar of documents relating to the Inquisition, hitherto unpublished.

At Christie's, on February 11, a Louis XVI. oval gold box, inlaid with an oval enamel painted with nymphs sacrificing to Cupid, was sold for 145 guineas.

It is pleasant to notice the increasing readiness with which provincial newspapers open their columns to articles on antiquarian subjects. The following are recent examples which we have noted: The *Sussex Daily News* has been giving a series of papers on the contents of the Brighton Museum, the thirteenth appearing in the issue of February 7. In the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of January 31 Mr. John Robinson had a long paper on the Wearmouth Bible, the beautiful and valuable manuscript Bible which is one of the treasures of the Laurentian Library at Florence. The *Newcastle Chronicle* of the same date had a long description, with illustrations, of a Norman chapel and other antiquities at Liverton, an out-of-the-way village in North Yorkshire. The *Bristol Times and Mirror* of January 23 gave two columns of small print to a paper, by Mr. W. L. Dowding, on "The Roman Road between Bath and the Severn"; while in the far North the *Shetland Times* of January 31 gave its readers a long article on the so-called Pictish brochs or burghs of the

Shetland Isles. These instances are taken at random, and could easily be multiplied. We may note here that a page of capital illustrations of the cinerary urns and other relics of primitive burial recently found by Signor Boni in the Roman Forum appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of January 31.

An interesting discovery has been made off Dungeness in the shape of the wreck of the old seventy-gun frigate *Anne*, which was crippled and run ashore in Admiral Torrington's battle with the French fleet in 1690. For over 200 years the old battleship has lain embedded in the sands, but now the hulk shows plainly at low tides close in to the shore. It is stated that there are still on board some of her brass guns.

No. 1, for January, of the *Rutland Magazine and County Historical Record*, to be issued quarterly, has reached us. Its publication has no doubt been suggested by the successful establishment last year of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society. The county is small, but its antiquarian riches are great—many of its churches are particularly fine—and we trust that both society and magazine may have long and useful careers. The society, which was only started last July, made four excursions in the course of the season, and begins the present year with a membership of over 100. Among the contents of the initial issue of the *Rutland Magazine* are illustrated articles on "Rutland Tradesmen's Tokens," by Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon; "Some Characteristics of Rutland Churches," by Mr. R. P. Brereton; and the first part of a paper on "Oakham Church."

The Bangor Corporation having purchased the ancient palace of the Bishops of Bangor, have decided to utilize it as municipal buildings. At the monthly meeting held on February 4, a subcommittee recommended the allocation of the drawing-room as the Council chamber, the dining-room as a general office for clerks and collectors, the bedroom as the finance committee and accountant's private room, and the small dressing-room adjoining as a waiting and general purposes room for the Council. The

episcopal kitchen is to be converted into a municipal strong room, and, finally, the grand library is to be converted into surveyors' and general committee room.

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In the Irish "House of Lords," now the board-room of the directors of the Bank of Ireland, are at present on view two great wooden chests strongly bound in iron, which are believed to have contained the money with which King William III. paid his troops after the Battle of the Boyne. The chests were discovered in one of the bank vaults some time ago, and, after having been cleared of the dust and dirt of two centuries, are now decided objects of interest to visitors.

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It has been proposed to fill the west window of Exeter Cathedral with stained glass as a memorial to the late Archbishop Temple. This would involve the destruction of the existing stained glass, which was the work of William Peckitt, an eighteenth-century glass-painter of York, and has considerable historic and artistic value. The proposal is most objectionable, and we trust that the protests already made against any interference with the glass at present in the window will be effectual. The Society of Antiquaries, at its meetings on January 29 and February 5, passed strongly worded resolutions of protest.



Notes from a Seventeenth-Century Diary.

BY PHILIP WHITEWAY.

IT is always interesting, and very often most amusing, to read over a diary or collection of letters written by hands that have long since mouldered into dust, and to see what were the special topics and incidents which our forefathers thought worthy of notice in the course of their daily life.

Old customs, disputes, prodigies of superstitious import, scraps of local history, and a variety of public and private events, all jotted down at the time of happening, and often accompanied by the quaintest remarks

by the writers—all these help to bring before the mind some idea of the thoughts, feelings, and actions of those who have preceded us in former ages, and took part—even as we are doing now—in the making of English history.

In this article I propose to give some extracts from the unpublished Diary of my collateral ancestor, William Whiteway of Dorchester.

The diarist was the son of William Whiteway senior, of Martinstown and Winterton Ashton in Dorset, and cadet of the ancient house of Whiteway of Whiteway, co. Devon.

William Whiteway was a man of culture and education, and a keen observer of contemporary politics, both English and foreign, which he notices at some considerable length. He was also a linguist of no mean capacity, judging from the fact that he was conversant with no less than seven languages (including Dutch!), and had on his library shelves the works of the leading classical, Italian, Spanish, and French authors. A translation of D'Aubigny's *History* and the *Whiteway Chronicle* (in addition to the Diary) were the fruits of his labours. The latter manuscript is now in the Library, Cambridge University, and Hutchins made considerable use of it in the compilation of his *History of Dorset*, while the Diary has as yet been untouched by the modern investigator. Its writer possessed unusual facilities for obtaining information at first-hand, seeing that he was a Member of Parliament and the son and son-in-law of M.P.'s.

The time-stained pages tell in quaint language of the growing tension between King and Parliament, of the settlement of New England (which colony William Whiteway helped to found), and of the terrible wars which devastated Southern France and Germany. Here and there, however, among the more weighty topics, he condescends to remark on local and domestic matters as they came under his observation.

The writer of the Diary commenced his notes in 1618, when he was nineteen years old, and continued them till 1634, soon after which date he died.

He begins by dating his book:

"In the 16th yeare of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord James by the grace of

god, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith and of Scotland the two and fiftieth."

Under the date 1618 the death of the noble Sir Walter Raleigh is mentioned:

"Sr Walter Rawleigh was beheded in London about the end of Octob. and after his death was much lamented by the Londoners, having acquitted himself of the death of the Earl of Essex, and of his atheism, as appeareth by his speech at his execution."

The following paragraph tells of the bitter rancour existing between Huguenot and Catholic in seventeenth-century France:

"December 10th. 1618. We heard by Mr. Sambourne that the king of France his second sister should be married to the Duke of Savoy his sonne. We heard also that the Lord Cardinal du Perron (who was son of a Protestant Minister) was dead and that upon his deathbed he sent for a minister and recanted his religion dying a Protestant, the Jesuites that were about him, after his death did so corrupt the aforesaid minister with gifts and promises of preferment that he is turned Papist. Which they did fearing to be disgraced. This I heard of a gentleman coming from Wareham."

About this time our author fell violently in love, and attempted to soothe the agony he suffered with the composition of a poem. I will only inflict a few verses upon my readers:

"Come discontented thoughts take up your seate
And while sad soule you sowerly do eate
Changing red lips to Blew.
Or els my smothered grieffe, my heart will burn.

"Ile to the wilderness betake myself
Ile never pare my nails nor cut my haire,
Ile make the earth my howse Bord bed and Shelve
Ile passe my life (to this world) in Despaire.
Untill I see change in Aristo's Carriage
And be assured to have my love in Marriage."

Financiers inclined to indulge in wild-cat schemes had not much scope in the days when James I. was King; instead of salted mines, they indulged their ingenuity in tampering with the coinage:

"16th. Jan. 1618. Sr Francis Stukely, Vice Admirall of Devon, who had the charge of Sir Walter Rawleigh when he was prisoner having received money for betraying

him, fell to clypping the gold and is thought apprehended."

One of the first lotteries held in England is mentioned; the earliest recorded dates from Queen Elizabeth's reign:

"August 28. 1619. The lottery for the Virginia Company began to be opened, consisting of 50,000 blancs and 1,750 prices, worth 1,259 li., for one shilling a lotte."

According to the Diary, volunteers were in vogue 280 years ago, although they were employed for other services than they are at present:

"March 1620. There was by order of the King a Drumme beaten in London for all Voluntaries to the number of 2,000 that would goe to the succor of the King of Bohemia wch number was afterwards made up and led by Sr Horatio Veer L. Generall wth whome went the Earle of Oxford and the Earle of Essex, 2 hopefull nobelmen."

The following extract tells us of the interest shown in the repair of St. Paul's, which had become sorely dilapidated, and also that Prince Charles was possessed of more spirit than is generally supposed:

"The King, Prince, and a good p't of the Nobility came to Paules in London; and to see the ruines of that church, to the repairing of which his Maty (is) to be a royall benefactor. At this time there was in London an extrao ambassador from Spaine to treat about the match as some say betwixt the 2 kinges which is since reported to be broken of, the Prince standing upon it, that he will treat of a match for himselfe."

The further proceedings of the above-mentioned "Voluntaries" are again referred to:

"The end of this moneth Sr Horatio Veer with his brave troops sett forwards towards Bohemia from whence we had newes that the Imperials had a great overthrow wherein generall Conte Bucquoy was slayne flying over a mote."

The deep-drinking habits of our ancestors often led to serious consequences. William Whiteway, after jotting down an anecdote, which might be of use to temperance advocates, again pours forth his soul in poetry. This time he composes a convivial song, which was no doubt appreciated by his jolly companions of Dorchester.

"In this moneth now a company of Drunkards assembled in Hamshire who hanged up one of their companions by the waste, and powered drink into his mouth so that they killed him with itt, and neare that time and place another drunke himselfe starke dead, a gentleman."

* * * * *

1.

"The blacke Jacke—the merry blacke Jacke
As it is tost on hy a
Grows—flows—till at last they fall to blows
And make their noddles cry a.

2.

"The brown bowle—the merry browne bowle
As it goes round about a
Fill—still—let the world say what it will
And drinke the drinke all out a.

3.

"The deepe can—the merry deepe can
As we do freely quaffe a
Drink—sing—Be as merry as a King
And sound a lusty laugh a."

Mention is made of an expedition against the corsairs of Algiers, whose galleys were as thorns in the side of English commerce; they were even known to make raids upon the coast of Ireland!

"On this moneth set to sea the fleete of 20 greate ships 6 of the kings and 14 merchant ships for the Pyrates at Algiers, it was thought they had some other intent. They had 2 commissions one to be opened at Plymouth, the other at the Southern Cape of Spaine. What will become of them we shall shortly hear."

The Parliament which sat during the month of February, 1620—

"Condemned all monopolies especially that for Inns and alehouses and for making of Venice gold which were granted unto Sr Giles Mompesson who mistrusting himselfe fled out of his keepers hands and is censured now 10,000 li. fine, his lands forfeited, himselfe ignoble degraded of his knighthood and banished his dominions. Sr Francis Michel a partner of his is sent to the Tower and from thence to Newgate. Mr Shepherd, a Burgesse is excluded the house for casting upon another Burgesse the name of Puritan. Many have been excluded the house for being Papists. In searching out of abuses they have come very neare to some great men

which is not yet ended. They have concluded few acts, one against Drunkenesse, another to settle lands upon Hospitalls."

Sir F. Mitchel's ultimate fate is recorded under date June, 1621:

"Sr Francis Michel being one of Sr Giles Mompesson his consortes was sent into Finsbury Gaile, a prison made by him for rogues, and made to ride on a leane jade backward through London, having a paper upon his forehead, wherein was written his offence."

"September 11th. 1621. There was a very cold and moist sommer which ripened corne but slowly so that it began to rise at harvest which was very late, their being corne in the fields till the 11th. of October. It was also a very great yeare of plums so that a pecke was sold for a penny."

"October 2. Came certaine Commis sioners with the broad seal of England to dig in a hill at Upway near Dorchester for some treasure that lyes hidden under ground, but having spent three daies about it they went away, having found there nothing but a few bones, saying they went to dig at Brincombe, but under that pretence went cleane away."

No doubt the hill referred to was a tumulus, the country round Dorchester being rich in prehistoric remains.

"October 1621. At Corke in Ireland two flockes of storkes came over the towne and fought a great battell so that a great number of them fell downe dead in the streetes, some say x.x.m. [20,000—which is not credible] some had their bills broken, their leggs, their eyes put out. *Malum omen avertat deus.*

"Dr. George Abbot Archbishop of Canterbury having in hunting shot a man by chance in the arme with a crossebow about 3 or 4 moneths since, whereof he died, was found irregular, and thereupon removed from his place, and in his stead came Dr. Andrewes Bishop of Ely *quondam*. [This report proved quite false.]"

The following curious anecdote of an accident which happened to James I. is, I think, unpublished:

"The 9th. January 1621 his Matie went from London to Theobalds, where riding into his Parke to see the deere, being upon

the ice, it brake, and his horse fell backward into the water, and the king all underward was drawn out by the legs, lay speechless for an hour, having received much water into his mouth but is now well recovered, god be praised.

* * * * *

"A Tailor (accompted his trade) came the 18th Feb., crying through our streetes woe, woe, to Rome that bloody city, and many other woes to divers other persons, but especially unto Papists and Jesuits, who had done the same throughout Sunday, yet none hindered him. He saith he was commanded to doe it by one that met him in a red cap. The Tailor was called Spring."



Breuning's Mission to England, 1595.*

BY THE LATE WILLIAM BRENCHLEY RYE.

A TRANSLATION of the Journal of the travels of Frederick, Duke of Wirtemberg and Teck,† Count of Mompelgard (Montbéliard), formed the first portion of a collection of narratives of visits by foreigners to the England of Elizabeth and James, which was published by me in 1865. This Duke—a good-looking Protestant Prince, thirty-five years of age and married, sagacious, and a great lover of magnificence and display—spent an agreeable month in this country (August to September, 1592), and paid a visit to the Queen at Reading, who received him very graciously, when she alluded to the recent defeat of the Spanish Armada, played sweetly on the virginals for his delectation, gave him permission to hunt in the Royal Park at Windsor, and, above all, promised him (as he believed) the Order of the Garter. On this occasion also it was that the Duke produced his "Album"—then his constant

* This article is kindly communicated by Mr. R. A. Rye, who found it among his father's papers.—ED.

† The late Duke of Teck, married to the Princess Mary of Cambridge, was a scion of the House of Wirtemberg.

vade-mecum—and obtained the autographs of the favourite, the Earl of Essex, and other English noblemen, to whom he gave a sumptuous banquet. This Album, be it known, now reposes in placid obscurity at Cheltenham. Strange transition! In 1833 Sir Thomas Phillipps purchased it of Thorpe the bookseller for £12 12s. ! His Highness, while in our midst as the Count of Mompelgard, by which name he was best known here, was unlucky enough to attract the quizzical observation of Shakespeare, and he appears accordingly in the *Merry Wives* as "Cosen Garmombles" and "Duke de Jarmany."* Many were the letters and special embassies sent by the Duke to Her Majesty to remind her of the promise of the Garter, which he persistently asserted she had made, but which she affected to ignore. One of these missions took place in 1595, the Ambassador selected on this occasion being Hans Jacob Breuning von Buchenbach, who on his return drew up for His Highness an elaborate report, a few extracts from which, quoted by Sattler, the historian of Wirtemberg, who had used the manuscript, were translated in my work.† Since that date this report, written in German, with an admixture of words in the quaint Suabian dialect, has appeared in print, and forms No. 81 of the valuable series of publications by the Literary Society of Stuttgart. It is an extremely curious document,‡ well worthy of diplomatic study, and from its pages we obtain an interesting peep into

* "Cosen Garmombles" appears only in the first 4to edition, 1602; altered to "Duke de Jarmany" in the first folio, 1623. This evident allusion by Shakespeare to our Duke has been carefully and critically examined by Herr Hermann Kurz in some able essays published under the title *Zu Shakspeare's Leben und Schaffen* (Munich, 1868). Our great poet was very fond of punning and playing with words to an extravagant degree, and the word "Mompelgard" would undoubtedly take his fancy—"Garmombles," quasi "Mombel-gar"—Garter, momble, mumble, grumble—about the Garter so long delayed. Herr Kurz has also dealt with the "cozenage" in the same scene in connection with the proceedings of Breuning and Stampler.

† See *England as Seen by Foreigners*, Introduction, pp. lxx-lxix.

‡ The title is "Hans Jakob Breunings von Buchenbach Relation über seine Sendung nach England im Jahr 1595. Mitgetheilt von August Schlossberger." Of editorial labour, however, in regard to introduction and notes, very little is apparent.

the inner life of the Elizabethan Court and of its august head.

Breuning was instructed to remind Queen Elizabeth of her promise to bestow the Order of the Garter on the Duke of Wirtemberg—"that royal favour, once promised, oftener solicited, and intensely desired by His Highness"—and he was to urge by all possible means the speedy fulfilment of it. And assuredly never had Prince a more dutiful and zealous servant, or a more able and



HANS JACOB BREUNING.

This portrait is reduced from a print in the late Mr. Rye's collection.

energetic advocate to plead his cause, than in Hans Jacob Breuning von Buchenbach; and this report of his shows how difficult was the management of the delicate business entrusted to him, and how numerous were the obstacles and annoyances he had to encounter.

On his first arrival in London on March 27 he, with Buwinckhausen and two servants, put up at a hostelry called the "White Bear," a place of entertainment kept

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by a Dutchman, and much resorted to by Germans; but he soon changed his quarters to board with a Frenchman named Bréart, or Priart, at whose house he remained for several days, quiet and incognito, in order to provide himself with suitable clothes before he could be presented to the Queen.* Meanwhile he lost no time in making inquiries as to the persons who might be of service to him, and through whom he could obtain an introduction to the Court. He ascertained that M. de Beauvois (Beauvoir la Node), the resident French Ambassador, was in France; that M. de la Fontaine, the "Minister," although not having access to Her Majesty, had, nevertheless, much influence with great lords; that Sir Edward Stafford (M. de Staffort) was ill, and seldom went to Court; and that Sir Robert Sidney (M. de Sydenay), Governor of Flushing, and Lord Cobham were at their country seats, and would not come to London before St. George's Day. He learned moreover that the noblemen who were chiefly responsible, and through whose hands everything must pass, were the Earl of Essex, who was at this time the Queen's especial favourite, and the Lord Treasurer Burghley, which aged nobleman possessed great influence with the Queen, and without him she did nothing, "for he is, so to speak, the Queen's Register or Chronicle" ("welcher alte Herr bey ihr Mt. sher viell vermagh, vnnd ohne den sie wönig thutt, dan ehr—also zu reden—der Könningin Legerbuch"). Between these two noblemen there existed much strife and envy, so much so that what the one wanted to promote was most assiduously counteracted by the other. This circumstance caused Breuning some uneasiness, and as he had brought a letter from the Duke to the Earl of Essex, but none to Lord Burghley, he was not a little puzzled how to act. He wrote a letter to the Earl, who on April 2 received him cordially, bade him heartily welcome ("arth wüllkommen"), and promised to promote His Highness's cause as much as possible, and to obtain for the Ambassador an audience with the Queen. Three days later Lord Burghley sent to say that he had heard of the arrival of a Wirtem-

* His Court dress cost £14 4s. See the items, *post.*

berg Ambassador, and wished to see him on the following morning. Breuning had a friendly reception from the old lord, who was confined to his bed with gout ("damalen ihm beth am potegra lagh"), and who also promised his assistance; yet Breuning had some fears that he was not altogether pleased at not having received a letter from the Duke.

An audience with the Queen was arranged for the next day (Sunday, April 6).^{*} Previously, however, Breuning was told to wait on the Lord Treasurer in his apartment at Court. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock, Secretary Wotton (Sir Henry Wotton) called for him and took him in his coach. Lord Burghley made many pertinent inquiries respecting the Duke and his family, and rapidly wrote down the answers, when (he says) "General Norris came with some noblemen, who conducted me at first into the Presence Chamber, and engaged me so long in conversation that the Grand Chamberlain [Lord Hunsdon] came to receive and conduct me to the Privy Chamber, where all my suite had been admitted. But both the Privy Chamber as well as the Presence Chamber were crowded with Mylords, stately Gentlemen, Earls, persons of high rank, besides a multitude of stately, surpassingly beautiful Countesses and other noble Ladies" ("gesteckth voll mylord, stattlicher Herren, Grauen, vom adell, auch einem sher stattlichen, vssbündigem schönem, gräuelichem vnnd adentlichem Frawenzimmer").[†] What further took place at this audience has been narrated by Sattler (see *England as Seen by Foreigners*, Introduction, p. lxxv); but one looks in vain in the report for any allusion to the remarkable letter of April 9, which Breuning addressed to the "illustrious Baron of Buglay." Cunningly and discreetly the Wirtemberg envoy kept his lord and master in profound ignorance of the unlucky incident revealed in that Latin autograph letter

^{*} Sunday was the day usually chosen for audiences to Ambassadors.

[†] Spenser has these encomiastic lines on the Elizabethan Court Beauties:

"If all the world to seeke I overwent,
A fairer crew yet nowhere could I see
Than that brave Court doth to mine eie present,
That the world's pride seems gathered there
to be."

of his deposited in the British Museum.* In fairness, however, it must not be overlooked that he mentions his being about this time seized with a tertian fever, which confined him for some time within doors, and which may possibly have affected his memory.

Breuning now set to work in earnest, writing frequent letters to the Earl of Essex; and he moreover found a true friend in his countryman, John Spielman, Her Majesty's jeweller (see notice of him in *England as Seen by Foreigners*, p. lxxii. note), who was much favoured by her, and confided in by the most distinguished lords, especially by the Lord Treasurer and his son, Sir Robert Cecil. Spielman, who knew Burghley's tastes, advised Breuning to draw up the Duke's genealogy, which he accordingly did, and delivered it to the Lord Treasurer, who was well pleased with it. To help on the cause, the envoy made promises of presents in money to La Fontaine, Secretary Wotton, and

* This is a letter written by the Ambassador to Lord Burghley, defending himself from an accusation or imputation of unseemly behaviour (presumably intoxication) at this audience, when in the royal presence. Poor Breuning! he had prepared his speech, and went without his dinner in order that he might "speak the speech trippingly on the tongue." He was very nervous, and, besides, so dazzled by the unusual splendour and regal majesty before him, and so confused by the Queen's interruption, that he stammered, forgot his speech, and fairly broke down (see translation in full, *England as Seen by Foreigners*, p. lxxv). "Vox faucibus hærens," he writes, and when so doing he was no doubt thinking of his Virgil: "Obstupui steteruntque comæ et vox faucibus hæsit" (*Æneid*, ii. 774). I have been curious to see how this line has been rendered in the Old English translations of the *Æneid*.

1. In Gawin Douglas's quaint Scottish version (1553) it is:

"Abasht I wor, and widdirsynnys [*i.e.*, the contrary way] stert my hare,
Speike mycht I not, the voce in my hals sa
stack."

2. Thomas Phaer's English version (1558):

"I stoynyd, and my heare upstood, my mouth for
feare was fast."

3. Robert Stanyhurst (1583):

"Heere with I was daunted, my heiv star'd and
speeches I stutted."

In Ps. xxii. 15: "Lingua mea adhæsit faucibus meis"; in the Authorized and Revised Versions: "My tongue cleaveth to my jaws"; in the Prayer-Book version: "to my gums."

Spiellman, and even ventured to hint at one for Sir Robert Cecil. Every effort was to be made to influence the lords at Court; in short, nothing was to be neglected. Sir Robert Sidney, who about this time returned to London from his estate [at Penshurst], kindly offered his services. Lord Cobham also promised his aid, but was more cautious, and for particular reasons declined an interview.

(To be continued.)



Mediæval Lavatories.

BY E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A.

THE Royal Archæological Institute held its meeting for 1900 at Dublin, and a truly delightful meeting it was. In the course of it the members visited Mellifont Abbey, where the first thing that struck every eye was a beautiful octagonal building, standing well out into the cloister garth. "What is that? Is it the chapter-house?" was heard. When those who knew answered, "No, it is the lavatory," there were murmurs almost of incredulity—at any rate, of admiration. Mr. Garraway Rice was present, and took some excellent photographs.

If we consider the history of the abbey, we may congratulate ourselves that so important a relic of it has been preserved in such perfect condition. When the Crown granted Mellifont Abbey and a great share of the abbey lands to the Moore family, the monastery, which had been the joint foundation of St. Bernard, St. Malachy, and the King of Oriel, was made a quarry, from which that family drew the building materials for their new mansion. Mr. Standish O'Grady, in his picturesque historical work, *The Flight of the Eagle*, says: "It might be thought that good luck would never pursue a family which commenced its career by participation in such plunder. Nevertheless, St. Bernard and St. Malachy have been slow to avenge the outrage. From that day to this the family which was so started on its

Irish career has flourished like a tree planted by the Boyne's living waters." It is well whenever one can to take note of refutations of the silly superstition of melancholy old Spelman.

It has occurred to me that it would be worth while to give a little attention to such relics of the personal life of the Middle Ages as the lavatories, which I do not think have yet been made the subject of a separate memoir.

I do not know whether it has ever been found who was the first person to use the expression, "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness." John Wesley uses it in his sermon on dress (*Works*, vii. 15), but he puts it between quotation marks, and goes on aptly to say, "Agreeably to this, good Mr. Herbert advises everyone that fears God—

Let thy mind's sweetness have its operation
Upon thy person, clothes, and habitation."

So, also, Bacon says (*Advancement of Learning*): "Cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves." I do not know whether "godliness" is exactly the right word to define the mental attitude of the gentlemen who led what is called the religious life in these beautiful abbeys, and I am afraid that "cleanliness" is an equally inappropriate definition of their personal habits; but however that may be, they had in their glorious churches and contemplative cloisters the emblem, embodiment, and inducement of the one, and in their lavatories the means and incentive to the other. It has been suggested that for "godliness" we should read "goodliness."

The importance that was attached to these buildings is well illustrated in the *Rites of Durham*, by an extract from a manuscript attributed to Prior Wessington: "Within the cloister garth, over against the frater-house door, was a fine laver or conduit, for the monks to wash their hands and faces in, being in form round, covered with lead, and all of marble, excepting the outer wall, within which they might walk about the laver. It had many spouts of brass, and seven windows of stone-work in it, and above a dovecot covered with lead. The workmanship was

both fine and costly. Adjoining to the east side of the conduit door hung a bell, to call the monks at 11 o'clock to wash before dinner. In the closets or almeries on each side of the frater-house door, in the cloisters, towels were kept white and clean to dry their hands upon."

This description of the lavatory of the great Benedictine house at Durham corresponds very well with that at the comparatively small abbey of Mellifont, and I was struck at the first view of that building by its resemblance to the great lavatory of the Benedictine monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, as described by the Rev. Professor Willis in the seventh volume of the *Archæologia Cantiana*. He fixed the date of its erection at about 1160, in consequence of its forming part of the hydraulic system which was established at that time. He describes that system as a monument of the care with which the monks studied practical science, and applied their knowledge for the benefit of their own health and comfort and of mankind in general.

That hydraulic system is, greatly to our advantage, depicted in a number of contemporary drawings by a Norman draughtsman in a book associated with the name of Eadwin, to whom they have been attributed. They begin with a reservoir outside the walls of the city, from which a stream is carried through the field, the vineyard, and the orchard, across the city wall into the conventual buildings. The drawings then show the manner in which the supply of water was conducted through those several parts of the monastery, and mark out distinctly the way in which it was conveyed to the great lavatory in question. Besides the source outside the walls, there was a splendid fishpond, 150 feet in length, within the precincts, and from this also a stream was directed to the lavatory, as well as to other buildings. There were also one or more wells, from which a further supply of water was obtained.

Good old Minor Canon Gostling, though he had these drawings before him, would insist on calling the building the baptistery, as, indeed, it was generally called until quite recently. After the publication of the first edition of his *Walk in and about the City of*

Canterbury, a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1775, p. 529, obliged him, as he says, with some remarks, to which he hoped he had paid proper regard, suggesting that the building was really a lavatory; but, he triumphantly continues, "had that writer seen this dome, observed its ceiling sprinkled with stars once gilded, that it was built with a spacious arch, never designed to be shut up, and that it made one end of Archbishop Cuthbert's building, with baptisteries, etc., erected about 741,* he would hardly have believed so public and elegant a chapel designed for combing of heads and washing of hands and faces (as some have done), and allow my conjecture of its having been a baptistery full as reasonable as any that have appeared to the contrary."

The editor of the second edition, which did not appear till after worthy Mr. Gostling's death, at over eighty years of age, inserted among the addenda some judicious remarks, showing that something was to be said for the lavatory theory, and that gave rise to an impression that Mr. Gostling had recanted; but no, said the original doubter, the Rev. Samuel Denne (*Archæologia*, xi. 108), "my deceased respectable friend, as is well known to those who were his most intimate acquaintance, was one of the many who choose to abide by an opinion they have themselves formed, and it happened to him (as is the case with not a few of us) to become more tenacious of his own opinion as he advanced in life."

The amusing part of it is this: the baptistery theory was so strongly held that a Renaissance font, which had been presented in 1636 in place of the movable silver font that had previously been used, and stood in the nave of the cathedral near the entrance, was removed into this building, greatly to the satisfaction of the public, who considered the edifice "as well adapted for the reception of the font as if it had been designedly erected for it." Mr. Withers is therefore in error when he says that the name baptistery only came into use after the font had been placed there. As Mr. Denne neatly puts it, after this had been done, doubtless a baptistery would be as proper a denomination for the

* 471 in original.

building as in the days of the Benedictines was a lavatory.

Conveniunt rebus nomina saepe suis.

So recent a writer as the author of the article on Canterbury in Cassell's *Our Own Country* says: "It is commonly called the baptistery, but really connected with the water-supply of the monastery" (vi. 14). He could not use so undignified an expression as "lavatory." It is possible that the persistence in the use of the term "baptistery" may arise from some association of the octagonal form and decoration of the building with such noble structures as the baptisteries of Florence and elsewhere. If it had been a baptistery, it would have been unique in this country.

Mr. Gostling's argument from the beauty of the building is clearly answered by the extract from the *Rites of Durham*. Fine and costly work was not considered inappropriate to an erection of this kind. Mr. Gostling describes it as a circular building, about 17 feet in diameter, ceiled in the form of a cupola, and known by the name of Bell Jesus, there being a vulgar tradition of its having been erected in memory of a bell of that size, cast abroad and lost at sea. "It is a vault raised on stone pillars instead of walls, forming a circle, and supporting arches adorned with indented mouldings about 2 feet deep. Four other pillars stand in the middle, so as to leave a space between them about 20 inches square, if they were truly placed. Ribs are carried from these to the outside ones, which are seven in number; a wall on the east side either hides an eighth or supplies the place of it, supporting an end of one of these ribs. The shafts of these pillars are plain, the capitals and plinths of two of them carved; but while the builder showed his fancy in elegance, he forgot that strength also ought to have been considered, and accordingly it has been found necessary to remedy this oversight by walls and buttresses, till the first design is not easily to be discovered."

The probability is that Mr. Gostling did not know how simple and suited to its purpose the "first design" was. He refers to the Eadwin drawing as indicating that purpose. "He makes it a kind of octagon,

with two pipes or jets of water in it, one higher than the other." This, I think, is a conclusion not wholly borne out by the drawings, of which the most characteristic parts are the eight little indications of the taps by which the water was supplied to the basins. The apparent difference in height of the pipes conveying the water to the building itself is, it appears to me, attributable to the want of a knowledge of perspective in the draughtsman, who placed his doors on the floor when he wanted to indicate them, and made his conical roofs rest against the wall.

It appears from these drawings that, besides the building to which we have referred, which stood in the smaller cloister, there was a lavatory in the great cloister, which seems to have been of equal importance. It is indicated in the drawings in a similar manner, but the octagonal representation which we take to be the group of basins has no taps. There is, again, a third lavatory in the smaller cloister, adjoining the entrance to the infirmary, bearing precisely the same characters in the drawings, and showing the taps.

It thus appears that in the great monastery of Christ Church there were not less than three stately buildings devoted to this homely purpose, and capable of accommodating twenty-four at one time, and this makes up the number of five beautiful octagonal or circular buildings of the kind, elegant in outward form and sumptuous in internal decoration.

The cathedral at Gloucester has another similar building, unusually large, as Professor Willis said when he addressed the Institute there in 1860; but it is rectangular, and not octagonal, in form (*Gentleman's Magazine*, ii. 277). It seems also to have been abundantly supplied with water, for there is a charter by which Reginald de Homme, Abbot from 1263 to 1284, grants to his religious friends of St. Oswald's Priory "what they can draw from our reservoir or lavatory of the superabundant water there, and gives them leave to carry it to their priory for augmenting their own comfort, so long as the said religious friends behave themselves amicably towards ourselves and our monastery" (*Quod possint de aqueletio*

seu lavatorio nostro aquam ibidem superabundantem extrahere et usque ad prioratum suum deducere ad ipsorum solatium augmentum dum modo dicti religiosi amici erga nos et monasterium nostrum amabiliter se gesserint—Cart. Glouc., Rolls Series).

Mr. Hope says of the Gloucester lavatory that it is one of the most perfect of its date that has been preserved. It projects 8 feet into the garth, and is entered from the cloister alley by eight tall arches, with glazed traceried openings above. Internally, it is 47 feet long and 6½ feet wide, and is lighted by eight two-light windows towards the garth, and by a similar window at each end. Half of the width is taken up by a broad flat ledge or platform against the wall, on which stood a lead cistern or laver, with a row of taps, and in front a hollow trough, originally lined with lead, in which the monks washed their hands and faces.

As Gower puts it,

The time of souper came anon,
Thei wisshen and therto they gon.
Conf. Am., v. 3835.

The octagonal or circular buildings are mostly of a late Norman type. Later it became the custom not to erect a separate building for the purpose, but to adapt one or more bays of the cloister to it. Of that there are numerous examples. The most familiar is that at Westminster Abbey, which I suppose is the work of the great Abbot Litlington in the fourteenth century. That at Rochester has been well illustrated by Mr. St. John Hope in his exhaustive paper on Rochester Cathedral in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiv., p. 11, and Plate VI. It is recorded that Prior Helias (who flourished from 1202 to 1222) caused the lavatory and frater-door to be made. It appears to have been erected in substitution for another made by Thalabot the sacrist (? 1185).

That at Worcester is similar, and occupies two bays of the west walk of the cloister.

That at Peterborough, erected late in the fourteenth century, occupies three bays.

That at Norwich, erected by Wakeryng early in the fifteenth century, occupies two bays of the west walk of the cloister. Over it was a figure of a fox in a pulpit, in the habit of a secular priest, holding up a goose

to his auditory, a token of the continual contest between the regular and secular clergy, which is even now being waged by the Roman communion in London.

The *Archæological Journal* for March, 1901, contains two fine photographs of the remains of the fourteenth-century lavatory at Watton Priory, Yorkshire, illustrating a valuable paper by Mr. St. John Hope, in which he restored clearly the separate and distinct existence side by side of the houses for women and men under the Gilbertine system. He describes it as a richly decorated lavatory, occupying the sixth bay of the cloister, recessed into the wall, decorated along the base with eleven quatrefoil panels, above which projected the basin, which had a lovely row of four-leaved flowers along the front and bevelled ends. The lavatory was surmounted by a canopy of unusual richness, with a diaper of four-leaved flowers, like that on the basin, painted alternately red and white with gold centres, and a crocketed pediment with the ball-flower in the hollow of the mouldings, also decorated with colour.

In the excellent plan of the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Hayles, in Gloucestershire, which Mr. Brakspear exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on May 2, 1901, he marked the position of a lavatory occupying one or more of the bays of the cloister adjoining the entrance to the frater, but he did not furnish a photograph of the remains. He drew attention to a late mediæval practice of inserting a lavatory in the church itself, which is traceable in the ruins of that abbey and of Beaulieu, which was the mother foundation to Hayles; but these would, I presume, be for washing utensils only, not persons. Such, also, I suspect, is the signification of the name "Washhouse Court" applied to one of the quadrangles of the Charterhouse in London.

I have referred to the marble basins. One of these was discovered at Peterborough in 1886 by Mr. F. S. Irvine, the learned clerk of the works to Peterborough Cathedral, and he was kind enough to send me photographs of it. The object was massive, and had upon it the head of a lion finely carved, and must have contributed greatly to the beauty of the interior decorations. The Surrey Archæological Society have discovered

a marble basin in their excavations at Waverley Abbey. At the Whitefriars monastery at Newcastle-on-Tyne a lavatory of tin and lead in the cloister is included in the inventory of the movable furniture.

It would seem that similar important structures to these lavatories were not usual in domestic architecture. They are rather incidents of the common monastic life then called for by the exigencies of the ordinary civil community.

Mr. J. H. Parker mentions some instances, and figures a richly ornamented recess fitted up for washing in a house in the close at Lincoln, dated 1320.* Parker also figures a recessed cistern, with a basin in front, at Battle Hall, near Leeds Castle, Kent. He quotes from the romance of La Bone Florence of Rome a case where the lavatory stood in the middle of the hall:

There cometh water in a conduit;
Through a lion runneth it,
That wrought is all of gold,
And that standeth in the midst of the hall;
A hundred knights and ladies small
Might wash there an they wolde
All at once on that stone.

One cannot but suspect here a little poetical license.

There was a round lavatory in the King's Court at Westminster in 44 Henry III.

Though washing must have been very necessary at banquets before forks had been invented, it appears from the drawings and illuminations which represent such scenes to have been generally performed in basins held in the hands of the attendants. Some of these basins, however, were very beautiful objects, made of gold or silver and elaborately worked. Mr. Wright tells us that it was high courtesy towards a guest to invite him to wash in the same basin with you.

The people generally washed, so far as they conformed to that custom at all, in the seclusion of their own chamber, or, like an old antiquarian friend of mine, who up to his eighty-second year, winter and summer, used no more gorgeous a lavatory than the tap in his backyard. Perhaps, indeed, they availed themselves of the nearest running stream both as laver and as looking-glass, without suffering the consequences that followed to Narcissus.

* *Dom. Arch.*, ii. 44.

It would be interesting to inquire what similar structures existed in monasteries abroad. As to this there is little information—*caret quia vate sacro*. People do not attach importance to places for the combing of heads and washing of hands and faces. These places will be generally in connection with the cloisters of monasteries, and adjacent to the doors of the frater or refectory, as we used to call it, for the obvious reason that there they would be most readily available for the purposes for which they are intended. Now, in all Rome there are, I believe, only five mediæval cloisters remaining: those of SS. Cosmas and Damian, St. Laurence and St. Paul (outside the walls), St. Sabina, and the Lateran. In the centre of the cloister of the latter is a well, dating back to the ninth century.

Viollet-le-Duc, under the word "*Lavabo*" (vi. 170), gives an elevation and a plan of a hexagonal lavatory in the Abbey of Thoronet in the Var, and of a central cistern with basins in that of Fontenay, near Montbard. The word "*lavatoire*" he defines and figures as a structure for depositing and washing dead bodies.

Some of the fountains in the court of the mosques at Constantinople are octagonal in form, supported on pointed arches. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu describes the court leading to the mosque of Sultan Solyman as having a fine fountain of basins in the midst of it. The arrangements for common ablutions in the caravanserais also date back to mediæval times but do not throw light on our present subject.

If I be accused of having wasted the reader's time on a trivial subject, I shall offer in answer two fine sayings of Ruskin in the *Seven Lamps*: "The greatest glory of a building is not in its stones nor in its gold. Its glory is in its age, and in that deep sense of voicefulness, of stern watching, of mysterious sympathy—nay, even of approval or condemnation—which we feel in walls that have long been washed by the passing waves of humanity" (p. 186). "Architecture is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man, *for whatsoever uses*, that the sight of them may contribute to his mental health, power, and pleasure" (p. 8).

Eton College Epigrams.

BY THE REV. W. C. GREEN, M.A.



CUSTOM in vogue about fifty years back, dating from long before, but now for many years obsolete, may in these fast moving days be almost termed an antiquity. In my Eton school-days (1843-1851) the Sixth Form Collegers were entrusted with authority to keep order and punish some breaches of discipline among the junior boys. The form of punishment for small infractions of rule was epigrams. The offender had to write and show up at the supper-table of the Sixth an epigram, which was accepted or rejected by the combined judgment of those worshipful decemvirs. By an epigram was meant a short versification of some joke or pun. It must be original; that is to say, it must be new to the Sixth, or not hitherto known in epigram form. But, of course, the knowledge and opinions of the judges varied on these points. If rejected, the effusion was torn up, and another required. And epigrams might be commuted for "lines" if the delinquent pleaded benefit of incapacity. But in point of fact a great number of epigrams were produced, and while some were poor, some were, for boys, ingenious and amusing.

Of these trifling effusions I have jotted down several that I can remember, and I can in nearly every case vouch for them as made by my own schoolmates, whose names or initials I give; though there were some older and traditional epigrams whose authorship and date were hidden in the mist of antiquity. With one of these I will begin. It tells of the old Long Chamber age, when the Eton Colleger's appliances were scanty, and a dab of grease had to form the base on which the tallow "light of other days" was erected:

There was a little Colleger,
Who had no candlestick;
He stuck his candle on his desk,
And said, "O candle, stick."

Another traditional epigram, told us at the time when I entered college, was:

Two men were making bitumen:
A lion came that way;
By two men he was driven off,
And so he could not stay.

But this epigram found a new editor and improver in a boy of my own time, who introduced a new pun into it, and made it do duty again thus:

Two men were making bitumen,
A lion came that way;
He said, "I'll bite you men," but was
By two men driven away.

This boy, a frequent and pleasant comrade of mine (afterwards Governor of an Indian province, Sir A. C. L.), had rather a faculty for incurring epigrams, and a cleverness in composing them; and when he had made or found his point or pun, he would often apply to me to help him in the versification, and this, no doubt, has made me remember so well our joint verses. I give two more of A. C. L.'s epigrams:

An Irishman on a volcano's bleak top
Around him saw desolate nature;
"Faith," says he, "I'm a fool to distress myself so;
I'll e'en take a drop o' the crayture."

Another was on some Greek lines of Euripides lately done by us in school. I give the Greek, as the epigram without it would have no meaning:

Ἰδιω αἰνεῖν Ἡδρὶς οὐ γάμον ἀλλὰ τὴν ἄν
ἀγαγεῖν εὐνάων εἰς θαλάμους Ἐλενα.

"I suppose that it means," said a student who tried
His brains all the classics to cram on,
"That, when Paris wooed Helen, he won for his
bride
A fury without any gammon."

This for a boy was not bad.

An epigram of some antiquity (I believe), but modified in form, was shown up by a contemporary of mine who after an illness had for a time to wear a wig:

O Absalom, O Absalom,
O Absalom my son,
If thou hadst worn my periwig
Thou hadst not been undone.

Whether the borrowed effusion passed muster I am not sure. The story went among us that T. H. was called before the Sixth Form to explain it, which he could but lamely do.

There was a boy, M. W., no brilliant scholar at Eton, but afterwards a lawyer and magistrate of some repute, who often in-

curred epigrams, and very peculiar ones he made. For instance :

My aunt was fond of beasts ;
She kept an *antelope* in the park :
One night the servants saw
My *aunt clope* at the door.

A gentleman once complained that the beer was hard
To his servant who brought it, and said,
"Take it away, and say nothing about it ;
For it's wrong to speak ill of the dead."

In the football Half he produced the following :

The Collegers with hearts of oak
The football now admire ;
Give me the *cricket* on the stumps
That chirps beneath the fire.

At one time the Sixth were so tired of mere riddles versified that they forbade them. Epigrams were not to take the form of 'Why . . . ?'—"Because . . ." I suppose it was before this edict that I perpetrated :

"Pray, sir—in vain I've often tried—
Can you tell me the reason
Why mistletoe's like regicide ?"
"Because it is *high trees on*."

A very dear friend of mine (now an Arch-deacon), H. W. H., framed this :

A fog is like a road, they say,
Though I could never see it ;
'Tis true they both are often *miss'd*—
A poorish joke albeit.

I chaffed him much about the superfluity of the second and fourth lines.

I remember that the "Wall" game of football supplied me with hints for two epigrams :

The proverb says that to the Wall
The weakest go. That's wrong ;
For this place always in football
Is given to the strong.

And again I concocted one, intelligible perhaps only to "Wall" players who cried "Got it !" on obtaining a "shy" :

Football's a very ancient game,
On certain proof I wot it ;
For th' ancient Roman used to cry,
"*Hoc habet*—he has got it."

One of my friends produced a curious specimen of alliterations rather than puns :

A *person* who had dropt his *purse*
Into a dirty drain
Could not *persuade* a cad to *wade*
And get it back again.

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What *trou* ye, *sirs*, he did ? He took
His *trousers* off and shirt,
Went in himself, and got his *purse*
And money back unhurt.

I have given one or two epigrams referring to our games. One I remember about our provisions, at which, of course, some boys grumbled. They always do. Our table-beer in the college hall we termed "swipes." Upon this was written the following :

There are two kinds of *swipes*
Which I do not like at all ;
The *swipes* which Dr. Hawtrej gives,
And the *swipes* we get in Hall.

The epigrammatist G. R. D. was the son of a Fellow of Eton who did much to improve our meals in college. Nor did he wait for his son's epigram to move him thereto. But the father was much amused by his son's wit. The lines contain the worthy name of our then "Orbilius," not really "plagosus," though G. R. D. testifies to the strength of his hand. But many of us, who never felt that, would bear witness to his wise head and kind heart. When the practice of penal epigrams began I do not know. It went out (I fancy) soon after Dr. Hawtrej's reign. "The old order changes." The epigrams for prizes at Cambridge still survive, to which institution of Sir W. Browne the present writer owes three medals.



Notes on Some Derbyshire Fonts.

BY G. LE BLANC SMITH,

I.—THE SAXON FONT AT WILNE.



ALTHOUGH Derbyshire cannot by any means be described as rich in pre-Norman remains so far as its churches are concerned, it contains in the Church of St. Chad at Wilne a most venerable and interesting relic in the shape of a font, described by Dr. Cox as probably the oldest in the kingdom.*

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., p. 399.

The great cause for wonder is that the font should have escaped total demolition, or, what is worse, desecration, at the hands of churchwarden *restorers* and others of that class who flourished in the eighteenth century, and who played such terrible havoc with most of Derbyshire's finest churches; and still more so when we consider that at the



FIG. 1.

time Dr. Cox wrote his *Churches of Derbyshire* he had found fonts evicted from their churches and used, to quote his own words, as "a vase for garden plants, a washing-basin of a village school, a drinking trough for cattle, a pickling bowl for pork, a sink in a public-house, and for a purpose which cannot here be named."* All these, it should be noticed, in Derbyshire. Yet another was broken up lest it should be used for any superstitious purpose. Truly, a record of which a half-civilized country might be ashamed. There are, by no means to the credit of their owners, many others used as flower-pots at the present time. I have been told on excellent authority that one fine old font was for years used by a rector's daughter as a kennel (?) for her cats in the rectory

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 85; see also *Reliquary*, vol. vii., p. 270.

garden; so this desecration is not confined to the laity, but also to those who should know better. This font, however, has been most happily restored to its church by the present rector. Yet another was used by a heathenish plumber to melt his lead in, with the not unastounding result that it flew to bits.*

But to return to the font at Wilne. The general features are not those of the style known as interlaced knot-work, while at the



FIG. 2.

base runs what has been described as an inscription in Runes. Its total height is 23 inches exclusive of the base stone (probably Norman). In diameter it is 26 inches, and is of a cylindrical shape. Dr. Cox sent drawings of this font to several well-qualified persons, one of whom, Mr. Birch, the Hon. Secretary of the British Archaeological Association, replied as follows:† "It is a very uncommon sort

* This font was at Kirk Ireton, in the Hundred of Wirksworth.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., p. 399 (since exploded by the Bishop of Bristol). W. J. Andrew, Esq., F.S.A., the editor of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal*, writes me thus: "There is no doubt whatever that the font at Wilne is the wrong way up, and therefore presumably, but not necessarily, the base of a Saxon cross. It is amusing

of font, and the ornamentation is not unlike the interlacings seen in early MSS. of the so-called Irish school. I should refer the work to the eighth century, but it is impossible to be precise in dates of this kind, but say from 650-850. The characters at the base are either simple ornaments, or may be referred to an Eastern origin. Compare the Palmyrene inscription just found at South Shields.¹¹²

One point, particularly in the ornamentation, should be taken notice of—i.e., the hand and arm with outstretched fingers, which certainly has no small resemblance to



FIG. 3.

the similar device on the pre-Norman cross-shaft at Nunburnholme, lately described by Mr. Romilly Allen in the *Reliquary* for April, 1901. This hand may be noticed in Fig. 3, on the extreme right-hand side, and extreme left of Fig. 2. At only one other font is there anything which may represent any living thing, and that is, unfortunately, not to be seen in the photographs. It seems to be a long-necked bird, head downwards, with

that the soldiers' legs at the base were mistaken for Runes!" These crosses were often shaped like a hock bottle, which accounts for the font being round.

¹¹² *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, December, 1878.

left wing upraised, and having the leg of a deer or some such mammal.

The so-called Runic inscription runs along the base, and each word or sentence, if so they may be called, is divided off in a little panel or compartment. The several panels divide the base of the font into six divisions. To return again to the upper part, we find there are here also six divisions formed by shield-like devices, under each of which is one of the afore-said Runic compartments. The spaces or spandrels between the shields are filled with what are plainly meant to be flowers and leaves. Figs. 1, 2, 3 show this interesting relic from the south-east, south-west, and north-west sides respectively. Visitors who wish to see this font will find the church about eight miles south-east of Derby.



The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

VII.



E are taken to the south by Route VII.:

Item a Regno Londinio	mpm. xcvi.
Clausentum	mpm. xx.
Venta Belgarum	mpm. x.
Calleva Atrebatum	mpm. xxii.
Pontibus	mpm. xxii.
Londinio	mpm. xxii.

There is an absolute agreement about *Venta Belgarum* among ancients and moderns—a refreshing variety—and we may leave the antiquities of Winchester to their proper exponents. The case is different with *Calleva Atrebatum*. Now, it would be hard to find a doubter as to the claims of Silchester in the face of the labours of Mr. Joyce, Messrs. St. John Hope and George Fox, in the later generations; but Camden and Baxter regarded this now famous place as *Vindomi*, of Route XV., and the latter selected Wallingford for *Calleva*, in which some earlier annotators followed him. Horsley seems to me one of the first to support Silchester, and Lapie

and Mannert are with him. Reynolds' Reading must be mentioned, but needs no comment. It will suffice here to catalogue these views, and thus, having fixed the twenty-two central mile stage, to betake ourselves to the serious problem to be solved with regard to *Regnum*. The claimants to this name are Ringwood and Chichester, and there is something to be said for and against both. First, as to the name. Camden, Burton, Baxter, and Mannert, regard Ringwood, the Rencwud of Domesday Book, as the etymological outcome of *Regnum*. The Cicestrians, who constitute the majority, seem to connect the name with Ptolemy's *Ρίγγροι*, who are the inhabitants of Surrey and Sussex; and there had been a suggestion as early as Camden's days of a derivation from the *Regnum* of Cogidunus, granted to him by Agricola. Tacitus, however, does not give any hint as to the whereabouts of the cities which were subjected to this nominal monarch. Camden says of this derivation: "This conjecture to myself does not appear probable, but to others will seem absurd, and so I casheer it." Certainly there is not much to build upon in either case. As to position, it seems more likely that the road from London to Winchester should be prolonged in the same direction than that it should take a sharp turn to the left for Chichester, which could be so much more easily reached by a simple Surrey and Sussex journey. And though Ringwood be not marked out by remains as a terminus, it may be (like Route I.) the case of an unfinished road. In that case *Clausernum* would be better located at Romsey, with Mannert, than at or near Southampton, with Camden and others, involving an unnecessary crossing of Southampton Water.

That there was a Roman settlement at Southampton is proved by Camden's testimony: "A little higher (than the Field of St. Maries), just opposite to *Bittern*, *Francis Mills*, a worthy person who lives there, showed me some rubbish, pieces of old walls, and the trenches of an ancient castle half a mile in compass, which at full tide is three parts surrounded with water," and, he adds, what is more specifically Roman, "the digging up of their coins."

The discoveries recorded by Sir Henry Englefield in his *Walk through Southampton*

(1805), by Richard Warner, of Bath, and by Charles Roach Smith (*Archæologia*, xxix., 257), led them to specify the Manor House at Bittern as *Clausernum*, but nothing could be less probable than such a location between Winchester and either Ringwood or Chichester. In the latter case the Itinerary distance would be quite insufficient. Mr. Roach Smith's great and deserved reputation would of itself stamp the theory as one not to be passed over; and his paper on the unique inscription to the Emperor Tetricus at Bittern conclusively proves the existence of a Roman fort on the spot some sixty or seventy years after the days of Caracalla. Still, the difficulties mentioned seem insuperable.

The question still remains whether, after leaving Winchester, the road goes south-west or south-east. I am bound to say that, in spite of a turn of nearly a right angle, I lean towards the Chichester theory. It must be borne in mind, from other instances, that these *Itinera* were often very indirect—ruled, perchance, in a mainly peaceful time, rather by fiscal exigencies than by military conveniences.

We need not enlarge on the Roman character of Chichester, retaining as it does on its surface the indelible marks of an important and symmetrical city. If Chichester be *Regnum*, no better site for *Clausernum* can be found than Old Winchester Hill, in the parish of Corhampton. Of this place the Rev. Harloe R. Fleming wrote to me in June, 1898: "The work follows the fall of the ground, and is quasi-circular; the sides are high, and the ditch deep. No doubt the Romans found the British fortification there and utilized it. There is no stonework. . . . I have heard of Roman coins found there, but I have not seen them. The hill stands on the east of the Meon Valley, and Beacon Hill is on the west." At this time the Hampshire Field Club visited Old Winchester Hill. They speak of this route on leaving Winchester being along the line of the old Roman road as far as Morestead, also of old road tracks near St. Catherine's Hill, and of a massive stone sarcophagus of Roman date in the south transept of Soberton Church. Lapie and Reynolds place *Clausernum* at Bishop's Waltham. After Winchester and Silchester

there remains but one station—*Pontes*, to put it in the nominative case. Here the forty-four mile course between Silchester and London is bisected. Camden and Gibson have passed it over without a word. The plural form suggests a bridge from the Berkshire side to an eyot, and thence another bridge to the Buckinghamshire side. Thus Old Windsor, approved by Reynolds. and by Mannert and Lapie with a "prope," seems preferable to Colnbrook, the choice of Baxter and others. The district, however, would be sure to be pretty closely colonized, and the whole settlement called by one name. Hitherto, according to Mr. S. C. Hall, the search for indications of antiquity has been fruitless. We can only hope that, as elsewhere, so here, obedience to mileage may meet with its reward eventually.

The text of Iter VIII. is as follows :

Item ab Eburaco Londinio	mpm. ccxxvii.
Lagecio	mpm. xxi.
Dano	mpm. xvi.
Ageloco	mpm. xxi.
Lindo	mpm. xliii.
Crucocalana	mpm. xliii.
Margiduno	mpm. xliii.
Vernemeto	mpm. xii.
Ratis	mpm. xii.
Venonis	mpm. xii.
Bannavento	mpm. xviii.
Magiovinto	mpm. xxviii.
Durocobrivis	mpm. xii.
Verolamo	mpm. xii.
Londinio	mpm. xxi.

This route is only remarkable for distracting varieties in spelling. It is made up of the four stages between York and Lincoln on the Fifth Route, and the whole of the Sixth Route.

That which follows is behind none in the controversies which it has raised and is still raising. It might have been thought that the labours of Norfolk antiquaries during the last century had settled one of these questions—that about *Venta Icinorum*—for ever; but reports to the contrary reach us. Here is the text :

Item a Venta Icinorum Londinio	mpm. cxxviii.
Sitomago	mpm. xxxii.
Combretonio	mpm. xxii.
Ad Ansam	mpm. xv.
Camoloduno	mpm. vi.
Canonio	mpm. viii.
Cesaromago	mpm. xii.
Durolito	mpm. xvi.
Londinio	mpm. xv.

The total of the stages falls a mile short of the sum given.

The controversy starts with the first name, *Venta Icinorum*, and the question is, Shall this be located at Norwich or at the village of Caister, about three miles south of that city? The older antiquaries, as Camden and Sir Thomas Browne,* unhesitatingly adopt the latter location, and Gibson apparently follows Camden, calling Caister "the famous Roman camp." With them are Reynolds (1799) and Mannert (1829); but Lapie, writing in 1845, had probably been influenced by the same arguments which decided Hudson Gurney† and Colonel Leake in favour of Norwich.

One argument in favour of Norwich is from the name *Venta Icinorum*, which indicates a British settlement previous to the Roman occupation. In this respect Norwich Castle, with its British earthworks, contrasts most favourably with Caister in its low situation near the river Tase, not at all the position for a British town.

Then there is the form of the Caister camp—rectangular, without any sign of Icenian earthworks on which Roman walls might have been raised. So far as mileage is concerned, either site might serve; but, whereas Norwich and Dunwich—which latter place I hope to show is *Sitomagus*—are connected by a road full of evidence as to its origin, we have no sign whatever of any Roman road south-east of Caister to join the Norwich road leading to Wainford (Wanneyford), near Bungay, the only possible ford over the Waveney, as anyone will say who, like the writer, knows the district. Finally, if Caister be *Venta Icinorum*, where can we place the *Ad Taum* of Peutinger's *Tabula*, which is certainly much later than the Itinerary? It is marked in the *Tabula* with that curious little double block-house denied to Dover, Canterbury, and even Colchester, and therefore it must have been (c. A.D. 300) a place of considerable note—a conclusion warranted by the repeated and important finds of Roman coins at or near the camp. Tasburgh, in spite of the temptation caused by its name, will not serve for *Ad Taum*.

* *Hydriotaphia*, Sect. II.

† Letter to Dawson Turner, Esq., on "Norwich and the *Venta Icinorum*," Norwich, 1847.

It stands facing mainly south, covering something more than the churchyard and rectory grounds, irregular in outline, rather belonging to a little tributary of the Tase than to the river itself, and most unlikely to be designated by the Peutingerian block-houses. Camden, who had seen the *Tabula*, which he calls a "chorographical table published by Mark Velser,"* calls Tasburgh "a square entrenchment containing twenty-four acres," and identifies it with *Ad Taum*. Perhaps the boundaries may yet be traced, but it was an entrenchment and no more. A puzzling XXII. is affixed to *Ad Taum* in the *Tabula*, possibly a mistake for the XXXII., denoting the first stage in the Itinerary.

The well-known couplet,

"Caister was a city when Norwich was none,
And Norwich was built with Caister stone,"

represents an unknown poet of an unknown time. Quite enough of the Caister walls has disappeared to encourage the idea that rafts may have carried it away to be used by Norwich masons. Yet the whole mass, had it gone, would have fallen far short of the requirements for the Northwic of Saxon times.

Concluding, then, that the weight of evidence inclines towards Norwich, not Caister, for *Venta Icinorum*, I hope to proceed to the other difficulties in Route IX.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

AN ANCIENT MALL.

BY THE REV. W. BERESFORD, LEEK.

HVANS, in his *Ancient Stone Implements*, tells us of many British malls or mauls which have been found in Wales. They are boulders with a groove or waist cut round them for attaching the handles or helves, but he mentions none over forty pounds in weight. On Saturday, July 5 last, however, I was passing through the farmyard at Franklyns—Mr. J. A. Carter's farm, on the eastern slope of Gun, a hill which rises 1,220 feet at

* This is worth noting, for Dr. Bryan Walker's account of the *Tabula* gives 1682 for the first printed edition, but Mark Velser's publication was in Camden's lifetime.

its greatest height, and stretches some seven miles in length north of Leek—when I saw a stone of gray granite reared against the corner of a barn, so as to protect the lower angle of the building from carts turning into the farmyard. The stone is some 2 feet in height, and weighs, perhaps, 120 lb. It is about 15 to 18 inches in diameter at its base, from which it rudely tapers upwards. A waist has been cut round it to the depth of, perhaps, 2 inches, but at one point the shoulder of the boulder has been chipped off to admit of a wedge being driven under the banding of hazel or withy with which it was bound into its helve for use as a mall, or great hammer, for driving in piles. This helve would be the forked limb of some strong tree; and by fastening the stone into the fork and then laying the hammer thus made so as to work over the fork of an upright tree fixed into a strong timber frame, such as the Britons were skilled in making, the hammer could be easily used.

The Franklyns' house was rebuilt in the year 1856; but there in earlier days, I believe, lived the Davenports, Franklyns themselves. A park occupied an adjacent part of Gun Hill, and the line of the Saxon Mark ran half a mile to the west. Both the park fence and the boundary line may have required the in-driving of great piles; whilst that would certainly be the case at the Roman camp on the shoulder of the hill a mile away. Such piles were found at Wall, in this county of Stafford, some century and a half ago, and they would require a hammer to drive them quite as large as that at Franklyns. No other specimen, however, so large and so clearly a hammer has as yet been found.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE *Builder* of February 7 contained a detailed study of much interest, with several illustrations, of the great church at Worstead, the little Norfolk village, once a chief centre of the woollen manufacture, which has given its name to the material formerly there produced.

"Among the most curious of the archaeological relics recently brought to light at Pompeii," says the *Globe*

of February 5, "is nothing less than an electioneering wall poster for a municipal election before the destruction of the city. The poster is, of course, in material less perishable than paper. It relates to the candidature of one Lucretius Fronto for the office of edile. Fronto had got his 'scribe,' the ancient forerunner of the modern printer, to issue an appeal urging the voters to support his customer, to whose hands he could aver from long personal knowledge the business of the city might safely be trusted. A few days after the date of this poster the great volcanic upheaval occurred, which ended the city and probably spoiled the election."

At the meeting of the British Archaeological Association held on January 14 it was resolved: "That the members hear with deep regret of the proposed demolition of All Hallows, Lombard Street, one of the group of churches erected by Wren after the Fire of London, and one which may claim to possess an interior hardly excelled in London among churches of the seventeenth century. The richness of the carved woodwork and the subordination of ornament to structural needs render it specially worthy of preservation in the estimation of all who value the productions of the master-mind of its architect, and desire to retain the few remaining links between past and present times." The Council of the Society of Architects having been asked by the City Churches Preservation Society to express an opinion on the proposed demolition of All Hallows, Lombard Street, has intimated that, it being understood that by the sale of the site a large sum of money will be available for the provision of churches and clergy in the poorer parts of the Metropolis, the sale is justifiable, more particularly as there should be no difficulty in removing the building and re-erecting it upon some other site, thus preserving the building and its fittings for more extended use and service.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Monday and Tuesday books and manuscripts, including the property of a lady in Brighton, a portion of the library of Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cane, of St. Wolstan's, Kildare, Ireland, and various other properties. The more important lots included the following: Boccaccio, *The Decameron*, containing a hundred pleasant novels, first edition of the English translation, 1620, £35 (Pickering); The Houghton Gallery, 130 fine engravings, 1788, £29 (Parsons); F. W. Blagdon, *Authentic Memoirs of the late George Morland*, with 20 beautifully-coloured plates by Bell, Dodd, and others, a very fine uncut copy of this book, of which coloured examples are extremely rare, 1806, £56 (Hornstein); S. Hieronymus, *Vita di Sancti Padri Vulgare Hystoriata*, printed at Venice at the Giunta Press, 1509, £20 10s. (Heppinstall); a fifteenth-century manuscript, *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, on 197 leaves octavo, with nine painted and illuminated full page miniatures, by a French scribe, £12 10s. (Maggs); *Horæ in Laudem Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ*, Lyons, 1548, £15 15s. (Cutter); *Lafreri, Speculum Romanæ Magnificentiæ*, 150 fine engravings of the Vatican buildings, etc., in an atlas

folio, Rome, 1550, £25 (Delaine); *Opera Nova di Recami intitolata le Richezze della bellissime et virtuosissime Donne*, etc., 46 leaves containing many patterns for embroidery, lace, etc., in brown calf binding with the large arms of the Princess Anna of Denmark in the centre of the upper cover, Venice, 1559, £146 (A. J. Martin); Georg Wickram, *Der Rollwagen*, Frankfurt, 1565, £20 5s. (Heppinstall). The two days' sale realized £1,224 9s. 6d.—*Times*, January 29.

Messrs. Sothey, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold last week the following books, etc.: A Collection of Broad-sides, Play and Entertainment Bills, Advertisements, Tracts, etc., relating to Southwark, £30; Scott's *Waverley Novels*, first editions, 74 vols., 1814-33, £36; Symonds' *Renaissance in Italy*, 7 vols., 1875-86, £16 15s.; Payne's *Arabian Nights*, 9 vols., Villon Society, 1882, £10 2s. 6d.; Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné of Painters*, 9 vols., 1828-42, £38; Spenser's *Colin Clout*, first edition, W. Ponsonbie, 1595, £26 10s.; Prothalamion, first edition, *ibid.*, 1596, £82; L. Janscha's *Vues du Rhin*, 46 coloured plates, Wien, 1798, £23 10s.; Shakespeare's Works by Rowe, 6 vols., 1709, £10; N. Breton, *Dialogue between Three Philosophers*, 1603, £12 10s.; H. Chettle's *England's Mourning Garment*, 1603, and other tracts, £41; Julia Frankau, *Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints*, 1900, £16 10s.; Dickens, *Master Humphrey's Clock*, Sibson's illustrations inserted, 1840-41, £12 5s.; *Tale of Two Cities*, original numbers, 1859, £8 12s. 6d.; Pickwick Papers, original numbers, 1836-37, £14; Ruskin's *Stones of Venice*, first edition, 3 vols., 1851-53, £8 15s.; Ireland's *Life of Napoleon*, Cruikshank's plates, 4 vols., 1823, £39 10s.; Almon's *Remembrancer*, 1775-84, 17 vols. (America), £31; Byron's *Hours of Idleness*, first edition, large paper, 1807, £12 5s.; Tennyson's *Poems*, 1830, £9 5s.; Turberville, *Noble Art of Venerie*, with the Book of Falconrie, etc., 1611, £12s. 10s.; Creighton's *Queen Elizabeth*, 1896, £13 5s.; Skelton's *Mary Stuart*, 1893, £9 10s.; Hayley's *Life of Romney*, 1809, £9; Shakespeare, *Fourth Folio*, 1685, £106; Turner's *Views of England and Wales*, India proofs, colombier folio, 1838, £35 10s.—*Athenæum*, January 31.

Old English silver plate, from various sources, sold well yesterday afternoon at Christie's, and among the more important lots were the following: Small plain tumbler-cup, 1715, at 155s. per ounce, £17 16s. 6d.; old Irish potato-ring, 1768, at 150s. per ounce, £106 17s. 6d.; William and Mary cup, engraved with Chinese figures, 1689, at 135s. per ounce, £28 13s. 9d.; Queen Anne tankard and cover, 1705, at 66s. per ounce, £77 14s. 3d.; and a James I. goblet, with shallow bowl, embossed on baluster stem and round spreading feet, 1609, at 410s. per ounce, £95 6s. 6d.—*Globe*, February 5.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—February 4. —Herbert Jones, F.S.A., in the chair.—Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A., read a paper on "Fonts with Representations of Baptism and the Holy Eucharist."

1. *The Baptism of Christ.*—The treatment of this scene in English fonts follows the account given in the Gospels, although it has been pointed out that the succession of events is depicted as all occurring at the same moment. Thus we find the Holy Spirit descending as the Dove while our Lord is being baptized by St. John the Baptist instead of after he has come out of the river Jordan. Accessories not mentioned in Holy Scripture are added, such as angels holding the tunic of Christ, and trees which are possibly intended to personify the Jordan. On the rune-inscribed font at Bridekirk, Cumberland, the Jordan is rising up in a heap, which some authorities believe was intended to symbolize the water going forward to meet our Lord, while others consider it is thus depicted in order to give the idea of perspective. On the font at Castle Frome, Herefordshire, the Jordan is represented by circular lines, and Christ, who is undraped with His hands placed on His breast, stands up to His waist in water; while the artist has depicted four fish swimming about, two on either side of our Lord. St. John the Baptist, with a maniple on his right arm, stands on one side of the stream, and places his hand on the head of the Saviour. The First Person of the Blessed Trinity is shown as the Hand, or *Dextera Dei*, giving the benediction, and the Third as the Dove. Thus all three Persons of the Blessed Trinity are represented on the sculpture of the Castle Frome font as being present at the baptism of Christ. This is a most unusual arrangement, as in art we do not often find more than two are portrayed. One of the exceptions is on the font at Gresham, Norfolk, where all three Persons are depicted by the artist who sculptured it, while another exception is met with on the font at Southfleet in Kent. The Saviour is always represented undraped, and standing in the river Jordan up to His waist. His hands are at His side at Bridekirk, Wansford, and in other representations. Sometimes His hands are crossed on His breast, as at Grantham; sometimes they are raised in benediction, as at St. Nicholas, Brighton; sometimes they are extended in the ancient attitude of prayer, as at Lenton, Nottinghamshire. St. John the Baptist is generally portrayed in his raiment of camel's hair, and at Southfleet the head of the camel is actually adorning the lower part of his garment. At Shorne he has the long gown with sleeves, and at St. Nicholas, Brighton, we find him vested in alb and girdle holding a round-shaped vessel, which is doubtless a chrismatory, and a napkin. At Sloley he pours water out of a round bowl on the head of Christ; at West Hadden he holds an open book; and at Grantham, Gresham, and other places he kneels upon a rock.

The Rite of Baptism is usually represented by a priest immersing an infant or a grown-up person in a font. The sculpture on the fonts at Darenth, Fincham, and Thorpe Salvin were described, and mention was made of twenty-seven representations which are met with in Kent, Norfolk, Somerset, and Suffolk on fifteenth-century octagonal fonts. The various problems surrounding the sculpture on the Kirkburn font were discussed, and details of the three figures on the pedestal of the Upton font (Norfolk) were given. These represent three

sponsors—two women and one man—dressed in the lay costume of the fourteenth century. The godfather and one godmother hold rosaries in their hands, while the other godmother carries the infant in swaddling bands. The date of the font is most likely A.D. 1380, and it was doubtless erected by the contemporary Lord of the Manor of Upton, John Botetourt or Buttetourt, as a memorial of the baptism of his only daughter and heiress Jocosa, who is doubtless the infant represented in her godmother's arms.

2. *The Last Supper.*—We have in England two representations of the Last Supper as ornamentations on two fonts dating from the twelfth century. In both cases a long straight table is employed. At North Grimston, Yorkshire, the sculpture is over 10 feet in length; Christ is seated in the centre, and six Apostles are placed on either side. Considering the Last Supper from an artistic point of view, Mrs. Jameson reminds us that there is great difficulty in dealing with this subject in consequence of the number of figures and the monotonous and commonplace character, materially speaking, of their occupation. This difficulty evidently presented itself to the artist employed on the Norman font in St. Nicholas' Church, Brighton, and consequently he only introduced our Lord and six of the Apostles.

3. *The Holy Eucharist.*—On twenty-one fifteenth-century fonts in Kent, Norfolk, Somerset, and Suffolk the celebration of the Holy Eucharist is represented at the moment when the priest, robed in Eucharistic vestments, stands before the altar in the act of elevating either the chalice or the sacred Host. At Great Glenham and Woodbridge in Suffolk the priest, however, has left the altar, and has turned towards a man and woman in order to communicate them. In both instances the priest is simply vested in alb and crossed stole, while the communicants hold the houseling-cloth before them. This sculpture depicts the ladies in the butterfly-headress of the date 1483 which betokened a lady of rank. The interesting representations of the Holy Eucharist on the fonts at Shorne and Southfleet in Kent were described, and also the fonts at Sutton and Tuddenham St. Martin were mentioned as containing statues round the pedestals. These statues represent the celebrant and attendants at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. At Tuddenham St. Martin the celebrant is not vested in a chasuble, but in a cope fastened with an ornamented morse, and one of the assistant ministers carries over his arm a long cloth, which is possibly intended for the sudarium. Mr. R. Garraway Rice, Mr. Mill Stephenson, Miss Grafton, and the chairman took part in the discussion.



BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*January 14.*—Mr. S. W. Kershaw in the chair.—The Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley read a paper upon "A Group of Norman Fonts in North-West Norfolk," which was illustrated by nearly a hundred lantern-slides from photographs taken by Mr. E. M. Beloe, of King's Lynn. The north-west corner of Norfolk is remarkably rich in Norman fonts, and, with one exception, they are all to be found in a very restricted

area—viz., that portion of the county which lies between the Wash on the west and a line drawn from Lynn to Wells on the east. They are to be seen in the following churches: St. Mary's, Hunstanton; St. Michael's, Ingoldisthorpe; St. Laurence's, Castle Rising; St. Mary's, South Wootton; SS. Peter and Paul's, Shernborne; St. Mary's, Bagthorpe; St. Mary's, Great Snoring; All Saints', Toftrees; All Saints', Sculthorpe; St. Martin's, Fincham; and St. Mary's, Burnham Deepdale. Fincham is the only one outside the area named, and is considerably to the south of Lynn, between Downham and Swaffham, but is still within north-west Norfolk. Fortunately these fonts are in good condition, the only one that has been mutilated being that at Ingoldisthorpe, which has had the corners hacked off in order to make it octagonal. This was probably done in the fourteenth century, when the rage for octagonal fonts was at its height, and the people, wishing to be in the fashion, were too poor to have a "modern" font made. The remains of the original Norman carving may be seen on each alternate face. These fonts vary considerably in size, height, depth of bowl, and other particulars. They fall naturally into two sub-groups: (1) Those ornamented with patterns of various kinds, all having a strong family likeness, such as the cable pattern, bead-and-scroll work, lozenges, circles or squares with interlacing lines, etc.; and (2) those bearing figure sculpture, of animals or of men, or of both in combination. The font at Burnham Deepdale is remarkable for its carved illustrations, in which it would appear to be unique, inasmuch as they are not representative of Scriptural subjects, but are taken from the agricultural and domestic life of our Saxon forefathers. They bear a strong resemblance to those which represent the months of the year in the Anglo-Saxon calendar contained in the Cotton MS. (Julius A. 6) and others, but at the same time there are marked differences. Some of these fonts have been described as purely Saxon, but though some may have been wrought by Saxon artificers (and the rudeness of the figures on the Fincham and Burnham Deepdale fonts would point to this being so in their case), yet as regards the period of execution, the two named must be regarded as certainly post-Conquest; while as to the others, though some might belong to the early years of the twelfth century, yet all are purely Norman, none Transitional. The Scandinavian and Celtic influences which affected Norman art are to be seen not only on these fonts, but also on the tympana of Norman doorways and elsewhere.—In the discussion which succeeded the paper, the chairman, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Gould, Mr. Atkinson, the President of the Viking Club, Mr. Johnson (of the Viking Club), and Mr. C. J. Williams took part.

February 4.—Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair.—The chairman read a paper on the Castle of Dunstanborough, situated on the east coast of Northumberland, two miles north of Howick, and about ten miles south of Bamborough, with which it was confused in some of the early chronicles. The castle and manor were the seat and estate of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, a younger son of Henry III., and devolved to his son and heir, Thomas, who, in the ninth year of Edward II., converted the manor-house

into the castle. Earl Thomas was the premier noble of the English baronage, and headed the confederated barons against the King for the expulsion of Piers Gaveston and the Spensers. He was defeated by the King's troops near Borough bridge, and taken prisoner to Pontefract, where he was tried and executed. His brother Henry subsequently obtained restitution of the estates, including the castle, which afterwards devolved upon John of Gaunt, who married Blanche, grand-daughter of Earl Henry. The castle continued in the Lancastrian family till the reign of Henry VI., and was captured by the Yorkists after the Battle of Hexham. It changed owners more than once during the Wars of the Roses. It is described in the year 1550, fifth of Edward VI., as in wonderful great decay. It appears to have belonged to the Crown in the tenth of Elizabeth, and was granted on February 6, twenty-second of James I., to Sir William Grey, Baron of Wark, and afterwards became the property of the Earl of Tankerville, in whose family it remained until recent times.—Mr. R. H. Forster brought a large number of beautiful photographs, taken by himself, to illustrate the paper, and Mr. Gould, Mr. Price Stretche, Mr. Forster, Mr. Patrick, and others, took part in the discussion which followed.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—*January 12.*—Dr. Robert Munro in the chair.—The first paper was an account by Professor Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., of a chambered cairn, with cremation cists, at Taversoe Tuick, near Trumland House, in the island of Rousay, Orkney, excavated by Lieutenant-General Traill Burroughs, of Rousay and Veira. The mound was circular, with a diameter of about 30 feet, and covered with grass and heather. The excavation, which was begun on the south side, disclosed three cists of small size, containing burnt bones, and placed in close proximity to each other. Under them was a layer of earth about a foot in thickness, and when this was removed the stone roof of the underground chamber was exposed upwards of 4 feet under the original surface. The roof was formed of massive flags, resting on the side-walls and ends of the chamber, which consisted of a central part facing the opening into the entrance passage, and four recesses, two on the north side and one at either end on the east and west. The entire chamber (including the recesses) was 12 feet long, nearly 5½ feet broad, and 4 feet 8 inches in height, and the recesses were separated from each other by flags projecting from the north wall. The passage which opened on the south side of the chamber diminished gradually in height and width towards the interior of the mound, and had a small recess on one side near the chamber, and a flag projecting from the floor, like a sill, at about 13 feet from the chamber. Towards the interior entrance the passage curved slightly to the east. Three heaps of bones, representing, probably, as many skeletons, lay in the passage between the chamber and the sill-like stone, and immediately to the south of the sill there was found the half of a finely-made hammer of gray granite, a triangular flake of flint, and numerous fragments of urns of a hard black paste, ornamented on the part near the rim by

groups of parallel lines arranged in triangles. In the chamber itself several unburnt human skeletons were found, placed in the usual contracted posture on the floor, but from the fragmentary condition of the bones no definite conclusions could be formulated. The incinerated bones in the cists were mixed with a slag, indicating cremation at a very high temperature.—In the second paper Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant keeper of the Museum, gave a report in continuation of previous surveys of stone circles in the North-East of Scotland. The present survey covered the districts between Ellon and Rothiemay, and included a total number of forty-two sites, eleven of which are those of standing stones merely, seven are sites of circles, now represented by one or two stones only, ten are sites of circles which are distinguished by having a recumbent stone, and seven are circles of upright pillar stones, without the special feature of a recumbent stone.—The third paper, by Rev. J. C. Carrick, gave an account of the churchyard monuments at Newbattle.—Some have peculiar heraldic and emblematic figures, and others quaint and interesting epitaphs. Among the relics connected with the ecclesiastical establishment of Newbattle are also a funeral bell, the heavy irons used to protect the graves from desecration by the resurrectionists, and till a few years ago the watch-house stood in a corner of the churchyard.

At the January meeting of the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY a paper by Mr. A. W. Pollard on "MSS. containing English Poetry written before 1600" was read. The writer regretted that there was no professed student of manuscripts connected with their society, for professors might encourage their students to take up this branch of bibliography. Oriental manuscripts had been catalogued in much better fashion than native ones; the happy Hebraist had printed lists to help him, while the poor student of English manuscripts had to make his way as best he could. As to the extent of the material to be dealt with, what had come down to us was only a fragment of what had been written. This was shown by the *Miracle Plays*, of which every town of any importance probably had its own version and many copies. Yet our knowledge was practically confined to the *Chester Plays*. Since the time of Langland little had been lost. Of his *Piers the Ploughman* we had about forty manuscripts, and still more of Gower's *Confessio Amantis* and Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. One interesting point was the large number of manuscripts of the Bible, many of them finely illuminated, still in existence. This showed that, except, perhaps, during the time of the Lollards, the Scriptures were more freely circulated than was generally supposed. Of the English manuscripts believed to exist, the greater portion could be located with certainty. The object of the society should be to make a rough list of the remainder, and for a great deal of the work they would have to depend on paid helpers not only in London, but also in Oxford and Cambridge.

At the annual meeting of the HAWICK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 30 it was announced that Lord Rosebery had presented the society's museum with a large and valuable collection of arms

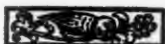
and articles of domestic use from Somaliland. It numbers between thirty and forty items, and includes sandals, spears, a woman's comb, tanned hide, a prayer-mat, riding-saddle, an earthenware receptacle for incense, etc. Some time ago the society presented Lord Rosebery with an apothecary's bronze mortar of the sixteenth century, the property of an ancestor of his lordship, and the present gift is an acknowledgment of that donation.

Mr. T. Ray presided over a meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 3, when a paper on "Antique Clocks" was read by Mr. W. Crake, who exhibited some specimens and photographs of old clocks. The first clocks in common use, he said, were of the lantern or bird-cage pattern, the iron and brasswork being very strongly made. They were nearly all made with only one hand, and with thirty-hour movements. Some clocks bore quaint legends, such as "Remember man that dye thou must, and after that to judgment just." Clocks were taxed in 1797, the amount being ten shillings. The owners of watches did not escape, and for gold watches five shillings had to be paid, whilst those who possessed silver ones had to pay 2s. 6d. This Act had such a bad effect on the clock and watch-making trade that it was repealed the following year. Mr. Crake mentioned that the local firm of Gowland was an old one, and prided itself that it made clocks before the flood—the flood of 1770. At the same meeting a sketch of the proposed memorial to the Venerable Bede, to be erected at Roker, was exhibited by Mr. John Robinson.

The first winter meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on January 22, the Rev. W. E. Coghlan in the chair.—Mr. Thomas Sheppard, the curator of the Hull Museum, had a most interesting acquisition to describe in the shape of one of the Roos Carr images described by Poulson in his *History of Holderness* in 1836. It was brought to the museum the other day as an "ancient doll," but it was instantly recognised as one of the famous "warrior crew," an early Scandinavian idol, with quartz eyes, rudely carved in Scotch fir. Special interest attaches to this "doll" from the fact that it has one of the small arm-shields as figured in Poulson's illustrations, but which had not been seen since Poulson's time. The "boat with warrior crew" in the Hull Museum contains four figures, and although Poulson was of opinion that originally the boat contained more, it was thought that there was no room for a fifth. The recent discovery either corroborates the historian, or, as Mr. Sheppard surmises, proves that there must have been more than one boat and two different crews. This "warrior" was brought to the museum by a person who wished to dispose of it. He stated that it originally belonged to his wife's father, who lived at Keyingham, in Holderness, and was a surveyor in that district at the time the original discovery was made. On his death it was taken charge of by his daughter, who greatly treasured it. At her death it occurred to her husband, who lives in Hull, that it might be an acceptable addition to the museum. He was therefore very much surprised when he was shown other similar dolls in the collection.—

The Rev. C. V. Collier read a paper on "The Royal Arms, and how they Differed from Time to Time." He gave an interesting historic review, beginning with the origin of armorial bearings, and, reaching the Norman period, he described in historic order the arms of the English Kings.

The annual general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on January 27. Mr. J. R. Garstin was elected president, and a satisfactory report was presented, in which reference was made to the creditable action of the Galway County Council under the section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1893, which enables any County Council to take charge of any monument in the county not already vested, and to the irreparable damage done by the foolish excavations in the Hill of Tara. At the evening meeting Mr. Garstin delivered his inaugural address, dealing chiefly with the history of the Irish coinage.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

LIVES AND LEGENDS OF THE GREAT HERMITS AND FATHERS OF THE CHURCH, WITH OTHER CONTEMPORARY SAINTS. By Mrs. Arthur Bell. Many plates. London: George Bell and Sons, 1902. Square 8vo., pp. xi, 322. Price 14s. net.

In the *Antiquary* for April of last year we found occasion to praise the first instalment of Mrs. Bell's ambitious work, of which the second is now before us. In her first volume she dealt with "the evangelists, apostles, and other early saints"; in the present we are carried from the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era to the end of the sixth; and we are promised the completion of her task in a third on *The English Bishops and Kings; the Mediaeval Monks, with other Later Saints*. It will thus be seen that in her well-proportioned and comprehensive scheme the author goes even beyond the limits of Mrs. Jameson, whose work her own, in a measure, supersedes. In this second instalment she continues to supplement that writer's pioneer work with a record of later discoveries and with the more accurate and adequate illustrations which the modern processes of reproduction can supply. Once again we may note the wise and proper catholicity of her selection in including pictures of artists so distant from one another in time and school as Fra Filippo Lippi and Lord Leighton, Hans Memling and Puvion de Chavannes. This seems to us right, as her theme is not a history of painting, but an illustrative record of "Lives and Legends." The wide reading and zealous diligence which have obviously contributed to the success of this record have supplied a number

of points and instances which (by help of the efficient index) any student, whether of theology or art, is able to discover in reference to any of the saintly characters of the period. For instance, the chapter on "St. George" is a fund of reliable information which will tell many readers what they may and may not believe in their faith as to that pattern of chivalry who is the patron saint of England. Others will more readily turn to the accounts of "Saints Patrick and Bridget of Ireland," while an interest of wider range will be found in the chapter devoted to "Some Holy Women of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries."

The illustrations include an excellent photograph of Donatello's statue of St. George, and some little-known but beautiful paintings by Lorenzo Lotto, Il Moretto ("The Four Great Latin Fathers with Madonna and Child"), and Francia.—W. H. D.

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THE OLD TESTAMENT IN THE LIGHT OF THE HISTORICAL RECORDS AND LEGENDS OF ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA. By T. G. Pinches, LL.D., M.R.A.S. Sixteen illustrations. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1902. Large post 8vo., pp. 520. Price 7s. 6d.

The author of this bulky volume modestly disclaims any intention of presenting new matter. "The present work," he tells us, "being merely a record of things for the most part well known to students and others, cannot on that account contain much that is new. All that has been aimed at is to bring together as many of the old discoveries as possible in a new dress." The work amply fulfils this purpose. We cannot help thinking, however, that in bringing together in so readable a form a summary of the results already achieved it will not be without value even to those already versed in the study of Assyrian lore. The subject appeals to others besides those who are interested in the light which the discoveries shed on Biblical problems. Assyriology has attractions for the ethnologist, who finds, for instance, in the alleged kinship of the primitive dwellers in Babylonia, the Sumero-Akkadians, with the Chinese, a subject of rare interest. The student of folk-lore, of course, discovers innumerable points of contact with his own particular study. The Babylonian story of the creation, for instance, as the author observes, "is a narrative of great interest to all who occupy themselves with the study of ancient legends and folk-lore. It introduces us not only to exceedingly ancient beliefs concerning the origin of the world on which we live, but it tells us also of the religion, or, rather, the religious beliefs, of the Babylonians, and enables us to see something of the changes which those beliefs underwent." An interesting example of this last statement is the story of the change from Polytheism to Monotheism, given on p. 58 *et seq.* With regard to the Creation story, it is worth noting, in view of the changes which science has brought about in our own conception of the Biblical narrative, that, "judging from the material that we have, the Babylonians seemed to have believed in a kind of evolution" (p. 33).

The ethnological and anthropological aspects of the subject are not neglected by the author, but the

main interest, as the title implies, centres around the points of contact between the Biblical story and the Babylonian and Assyrian records. While this side of the subject is undoubtedly to the average reader the most fascinating, it is from the scientific standpoint that which needs the most careful treatment. The personal equation has here to be most rigorously discounted. It is easy to fill in the blank spaces in the records with one's own imaginings, which will naturally be of the same colour as one's theology. Here Dr. Pinches seems to us to have displayed a commendable wisdom. "Bearing as it does," he says of his work, "upon the life, history, and legends of the ancient nations of which it treats, controversial matter has been avoided, and the Higher Criticism left altogether aside." The facts are left to speak for

how far our knowledge really extends in this fascinating field of research.

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PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSES. By Allan Fea. With 119 illustrations by the author. London: S. H. Bousfield and Co., Ltd. [1902]. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 224. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Fea's wanderings "off the beaten track" take him to many an attractive and little known corner of the home counties. Starting at Faversham, he takes his devious way through a considerable district of Kent, parts of Sussex, corners of Surrey and Hampshire, parts of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, with brief excursions to sundry spots in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Essex. It will thus be seen that



THE "CHARITY HOUSE" AT LENHAM, KENT.

themselves. "In the present work," the writer says elsewhere, "theories will be kept in the background as much as possible, and prominence given to such facts as recent discoveries have revealed to us." These facts throw an interesting and often startling light on the Biblical narrative. The similarities between the Babylonian story of "the flood" and the account in Genesis, the coincidences alleged between Egyptian history and the Bible story of Joseph, the light thrown on the Exodus by the Tel-el-Amarna tablets—all these and many more points are discussed impartially and exhaustively. The last four chapters deal in an interesting manner with the period of "the Captivity."

The sixteen plates are well executed, and help to elucidate the text. A full index is appended. We commend the book to those who are anxious to know

though the area covered is fairly extensive, the author has left himself ample scope for a companion volume or volumes to the pleasant book before us. Mr. Fea chats pleasantly and intelligently about the many old houses and cottages, ancient seats, and old-world villages to which he directs the reader's attention; but, after all, the main attraction of the book is the splendid collection of pictures, mostly from photographs, of old homesteads and town and village homes of long ago. Some, like Ockwells, Layer Marney, and others, are fairly familiar, but a very large number will be delightfully new to many antiquaries and country rambles, who think they know something of the fascination of ancient house hunting.

By the courtesy of the publishers we are able to reproduce the illustration of the "wonderfully perfect

little timber-house, with carved brackets and a massive, though squat, chimney-stack in the centre," the "Charity House" at Lenham, Kent. We thank Mr. Fea heartily for his companionable, lavishly illustrated book. The title-page should have been dated.

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ENGLISH INTERIOR WOODWORK OF THE SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. By Henry Tanner, junr., A.R.I.B.A. Fifty plates. London: B. T. Batsford, 1902. Folio, art linen, gilt. Price 36s. net.

Architects are sure to welcome this fine volume, which contains fifty folio plates of measured drawings of the best and most characteristic examples of chimney-pieces, panelling, staircases, doors, and screens of English woodwork of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. There is a good general introduction, and brief descriptive letterpress of each plate. Mr. Tanner states in his preface that his object has been "to present examples illustrating the various phases and developments of architectural woodwork, as applied to interiors, ranging from the dawn of the Renaissance, through the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, up to and including the time of the true Renaissance, which began with the architectural advent of Inigo Jones, and culminated under the influence of Wren and his school, after which the movement in England rapidly declined."

In the excellent volumes of Messrs. Gotch, Blomefield, Birch, Belcher, and Macartney, that deal with the English Renaissance in architecture, references to woodwork are merely incidental to the general scheme, the greatest stress being naturally laid on stonework. There is, therefore, ample room for a volume such as the present. The first impression that perhaps may be produced on turning over these plates and glancing at their details is one of slight disappointment at again finding such fairly well-known places as Haddon, Hardwick, and Bolsover, in Derbyshire; Hatfield House; Wadham College, Oxford; Pembroke College, Cambridge; or the palace of Hampton Court. But this feeling will pass away when it is recollected that Mr. Tanner's object has been to select those examples that best display the characteristics and beauties of the various periods, and that therefore these instances could not have been omitted. Moreover, it is really an advantage, not only to the architect, but to the general observer gifted with an appreciative taste, to have his pleasure and admiration of detailed work in well-known places educated and enhanced. To the general observer, also, it is a distinct help to find that the author does not confine his attention to a single bit of panelling, to a solitary chimney-piece, or to an ably-devised door and doorway, but that in many instances the entire treatment of a single room is set forth as forming a complete scheme.

Mr. Tanner, however, by no means confines himself to woodwork of well-known places. For instance, one of the most charming plates for purity and excellence of early design is from an old house in Fore Street, Ipswich, which has long ceased to be in any way a fashionable residence, and which is prob-

ably quite unknown to the great majority of even East Anglian antiquaries. The lower half of the fireplace has unfortunately been mutilated, but the cornice and frieze are still delightful in the delicacy of their design. Another little-known place well worth visiting for its beautiful woodwork is Abbot's Hospital, Guildford, which was built in the early years of the seventeenth century. Details are given from the present board-room of the Hospital on the first floor. The panelling over the fireplace is well finished, and more elaborate in treatment than was usual at that date, but at the same time it is in no sense overcrowded with ornament. It is a particular pleasure to find that the Globe Room of the Reindeer Inn, Banbury—far less known than it used to be in the old coaching days—has not escaped Mr. Tanner's attention. It is a particularly good example of Jacobean work of about the middle of the seventeenth century. It occurs in the most unexpected place, being entered from the yard of the inn.

A useful plate is one illustrative of staircases varying in date from the first half of the seventeenth to nearly half-way through the next century. The examples are taken from Brympton, of James I.'s time; from Cobham, *circa* 1650; from the royal palace, Kew, 1631; from Northgate, Ipswich, and Clare College, Cambridge, about the same date; from a house in Great Marlborough Street, London, *circa* 1720-30; and from the Hall, Glastonbury, 1726. This will be a help to students in dating other examples throughout the country.

The style of these measured drawings show that they are intended in the first instance for architects; but they will also prove of profit and interest to not a few outside the profession.—J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

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MILLET. By Romain Rolland. "Popular Library of Art." Thirty-two illustrations. London: Duckworth and Co. [1902]. 16mo., pp. xi, 200. Price, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

The life-story of Jean François Millet is both moving and stimulating to an unusual degree, and the reader who picks up this little book will find it very hard to put it down again before he has reached the final page. M. Rolland, however, is no mere eulogizer. He presents a careful and finished study, most sympathetically written, of the great Norman peasant painter and his work, but does not ignore Millet's faults or weaknesses—his occasional harshness, and even violence, and his defects of light and colour. In view of the immense renown that has gathered around the painter's name since his too early death in January, 1875, and considering the enormous prices that have been paid for his canvases in recent years, it is saddening to read of the terrible times of poverty and struggle through which he passed. But Millet was a truly great, a patiently heroic soul. His deep religious faith, and his love of Nature and of the peasantry, to whom he felt bound by every tie of kindred and feeling, never wavered. M. Rolland's study is valuable, not only as a criticism of the art of one whom all men now recognise as a great master, but also as a vivid sketch of a commanding personality, of a noble, faithful life.

The translation, which is by Miss Clementina Black, is thoroughly good; and the illustrations, though varying somewhat in quality, are, on the whole, fully up to the level of those in the previous volumes of a most attractive series, and that is no small praise. The title-page ought to be dated.

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SOCIAL ENGLAND. New illustrated edition, vol. ii. Edited by the late H. D. Traill, D.C.L., and J. S. Mann, M.A. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1902. Large 8vo., pp. liv, 800. Price 14s. net.

This is the second volume of the admirable new edition which we have already had occasion to praise. It covers the period 1274-1509, and the various writers whose expert knowledge is here collected throw a flood of light upon the English social life of those fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which have a full and varied interest, even if they can never have the brilliance of the thirteenth. But the period, if without an Edward I., was a strengthening time for England; it was a period "of peaceful development, notwithstanding the Wars of the Roses. It was the great time of the thrifty yeoman and his stalwart sons, of the decent burgher and his industrious apprentices, of fine churches in town and country." It was, moreover, the time when the blight of leprosy was cleaned out of the land, a fact more momentous, perhaps, than we can readily realize. As this volume explains, the growth of English law within these centuries was most distinct and far-reaching. Parliament itself underwent a "decline and fall." "If for a moment," writes Professor Maitland in his luminous chapter on this subject, "the Parliament of Edward IV. can raise its soul above defective barrels of fish and fraudulent gutter tiles, this will be in order to prohibit 'cloish, kayles, half-bowl, hand-in-hand, queke-board,' and such other games as interfere with the practice of archery." But if the common law was deemed to be complete, we find the sturdy growth of "chancery," in the development of which was involved much of the social progress of the people. It is, again, within the limits of this period that there falls the origin of that great craft of printing of which these very volumes are so notable an example. The lucid and admirably illustrated chapter by Mr. E. G. Duff (although marred by two errors in figures on p. 718) is a peculiarly vivid instance of the value of this work in its new form. The illustrations to this volume are, if possible, even better than those of the first; and we have nothing but praise for the forty careful pages of Mr. Mann's "Notes to Illustrations." Amongst the coloured plates may be mentioned the brilliant reproduction opposite p. 246 of the fifteenth-century picture of "The Capture of Calais," showing the poor burghers in their white shifts and hempen halters; and the four coloured scenes of "Agriculture, from the Luttrell Psalter," opposite p. 132, are quite charming. Mr. Mann is to be congratulated on having apparently secured the first photographic reproductions of the Canterbury pilgrims from the famous Ellesmere MS. at Bridgewater House. Finally, we may again give a special word of praise to the pages of grouped architectural subjects, which are a distinct feature of this new edition, and a model

of what such illustrations should be. In short, the production of each successive volume should insure the purchase of the whole work.

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Vol. xxxii. of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (No. viii. of the new volumes) covers the ground from Pribiloff Islands to Stowmarket. There are several articles of archaeological interest. Under "Roman Walls" Mr. F. J. Haverfield, the most competent of authorities, summarizes the results of recent excavations, and gives a plan of Housesteads (*Borricium*); and the same writer, under "Silchester," gives a lucid survey, with illustrations, of the results of the excavations which have been systematically made on the famous Hampshire site since 1890. One section of the article on "Rome" is devoted to a detailed account of the achievements of modern archaeological research in the Imperial city and its neighbourhood, written by Professor Norton, of the American School of Archaeology at Rome. Particularly useful is the careful summary of the discoveries and modifications of knowledge made by the work of Signor Boni in the Forum since September, 1898. It is a wonderful record for so short a space of time. The only other archaeological article of importance is an appreciative notice of Schliemann—whose life was one continued series of romances—and of his discoveries, from the pen of Mr. D. G. Hogarth. The volume contains many articles of the most thoroughly "up-to-date" kind, noticeably, for instance, Sea-Power and the Command of the Sea, by Admiral Sir C. Bridges; Steamship Lines, Spanish-American War; Ships and Shipbuilding, a very full article, with many illustrations; Registration of Voters; Psychological Research; Reservation of the Eucharist; Protectorates; Safes and Vaults; Socialism and Social Progress. Among the geographical articles South Africa is naturally prominent, the historical part, by Dr. Hillier, being particularly full and well done. The amount of space occupied by "Somaland" is significant. Other important geographical contributions are Queensland, Rumania (of great length), Russia, Spain, and Scotland—the last-named being chiefly statistical. Art is represented by two long and important papers—Schools of Painting and Sculpture—both by writers of various nationalities. There is also an instructive article on "Process," with a coloured illustrative plate, by Mr. E. Bale. Among the scientific and miscellaneous contributions of importance may be named the well-illustrated treatise, of great length, on Railways, by numerous authorities; Publishing; Psychology; Radiation; Prison Discipline; Reproduction; Reptiles; River Engineering; Rifle; and Small Arms. The biographical articles are very numerous. Those dealing with men who have passed away include Puvion de Chavannes, with a plate of his St. Geneviève watching over Paris; von Ranke; several famous Rawlinsons; R. L. Stevenson, by Mr. Edmund Gosse; Ruskin, by Mr. Harrison; Rossetti; Théodore Rousseau, illustrated by a photographic reproduction of the painter's "Marsh in the Landes," which is one of the best plates in the volume; Ram Mohan Roy, founder of the Brahma Samaj, or Theistic church (we are surprised not to find any notice of Ramakrishna, the famous Hindu teacher of recent times); Ernest

Renan; and Cecil Rhodes. Biographies of the living include Reclus, the geographer; Lord Rayleigh; Herbert Spencer; President Roosevelt; Sardou; Lord Salisbury; Auguste Rodin, and many others. The introductory essay is a sketch of "The Function of Science in the Modern State"—a vast subject—by Karl Pearson.

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The latest issue in the new popular edition of the "Book-Lover's Library" (*Elliot Stock*), price 1s. 6d. net, is *The Enemies of Books*, by the late Mr. William Blades. Every book-lover knows that this little volume is one of the most charming of bibliographical essays. Mr. Blades, besides being a master of his subject, possessed a delightful vein of humour, which found constant expression in his caustic discourse on the many enemies of books. In the present cheap and attractive form the book should find a host of new readers.

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From Mr. A. H. Goose, of Norwich, comes *The First Register Book of the Parish of Old Buckenham in Norfolk, 1560-1649*, transcribed, edited, and indexed by Walter Rye (price 5s.). Mr. Rye's work was done under circumstances of great difficulty, for a third of the original had rotted away altogether, while much of the remainder was in very bad condition. He is to be thanked for the care and industry with which he has reproduced so much of the register as was legible. The transcript shows numerous lacunæ, and not a few of the names are doubtfully identified; but genealogists will be thankful to Mr. Rye for what he has been able to do. The index is excellent.

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Sundry local quarterlies are before us. The *Essex Review* for January begins a new volume auspiciously. Miss E. Vaughan tells once more the moving story of Kitty Canham, of Thorpe-le-Soken; and Miss C. Fell Smith has an informing paper on "The Courtauld Family and their Industrial Enterprise." The other contents, including the first of a series of character sketches from the pencil of Mr. F. C. Gould, are varied and good. In the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, January, Mr. Standish O'Grady has an article (with portrait) on the famous Hugh O'Neill; and the Rev. G. R. Buick, LL.D., and Dr. D. Buick send a contribution of fresh and curious interest on a collection of "Presbyterian Communion Tokens." Among the other contents are the continuation of Mr. J. J. Marshall's "History of the Fort of Blackwater in Ulster"; "Notes on Stone Axes"—which seem to be very abundant in Co. Antrim—by Mr. W. J. Knowles; and "Parliamentary Memoranda of Bygone Days," by Lord Belmore. We have also the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, January, with, *inter alia*, a readable paper on "The History of Hungerford," by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.; No. 12 of the "Hull Museum Publications," being the *Quarterly Record of Additions*, No. III., by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., sold at the Museum, price one penny; and the *Shrine* for February, March, and April.

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In the *Genealogical Magazine*, February, we note papers on the "Earldom of Banbury"; "Some Spanish Marriages," by Mr. C. P. Gordon; "Mayors'

Robes and Chains"; "Curious Public School Customs"; and illustrated notices of the new Peagee books. The discussion on "Architecture and the Royal Academy" is concluded in the *Architectural Review* for February, which also contains a pleasant paper, abundantly illustrated, on "Medieval Southampton," by Mr. R. W. Carden; and a well-illustrated study of the "Forms of the Tuscan Arch," by Mr. J. Wood Brown. The frontispiece is one of Mr. Muirhead Bone's striking drawings, "Housebreaking in the Strand." Other periodicals on our table are the *East Anglian* for December, completing the ninth volume; the *Architects' Magazine*, January; *Sale Prices*, January 30; and *Baconiana* (Gay and Bird: 1s. net), the latest outcome of a craze to which we need not further refer.



Correspondence.

MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

(See Vol. xxxviii., pp. 255, 287, 320, 352, 384.)

TO THE EDITOR.

AN examination of the instances collected by Mr. A. R. Goddard tends to prove that no explanation of the term is satisfactory which supposes a corruption of some Celtic descriptive name. The weak point of etymologies of the *magh-dun* type (beyond that which Mr. Goddard points out) is that they do not fit all known Maiden Castles, while the vast majority of ancient strongholds, to which such a title as *magh-dun* would apply, do not bear the name. The *medn* theory is open to the same positive and negative objections. So far from Maiden Castles being all of stone, as Mr. MacRitchie assumes, the contrary is the prevailing rule, and even where stone is present, it is usually a minor feature. On the other hand, of all the numerous stone-walled Roman fortresses in the North of England, only one of the smallest has got the name of Maiden Castle—viz., that near Rerecross on Stainmore. No doubt the Maiden Way was a paved road, but there were other and more important paved roads in the same district which bear different titles or have no special name. The term "Maiden Way," or "Maydengate," as it is found in early documents, has, I think, been extended beyond its proper limits—mainly through attempts to make it fit the Tenth Iter of Antoninus—and should probably be confined to the branch running from the main Eboracum-Luguvallum road at Kirby Thore to the Roman Wall at Carvoran.

But, after all, is it necessary to find a Celtic etymology for the term "maiden," even as applied to natural rocks or ancient monoliths? It has yet to be proved that such a term as "The Nine Maidens" is so ancient as to exclude the possibility of an English origin; the idea that "popular" etymology is necessarily fallacious may be driven too far, and there is nothing unreasonable in supposing that the name arose from a fancied resemblance between a circle of

upright stones and a number of girls dancing in a ring. Certainly in the North of England—and, I think, elsewhere—there has at some period been a tendency to find in conspicuous rocks and monoliths a resemblance or analogy to persons, animals, or other objects, and to invent names accordingly. The following are the chief instances which occur in the North of England:

In Cumberland, Long Meg and her Daughters, the monolith and stone circle, near Little Salkeld—surely an exact parallel to the Nine Maidens; the Gray Yawd (*i.e.*, horse), near Cumwhitton.

In Northumberland, the Gray Mare Rock (natural), near Dunstanburgh Castle; the Gray Mare (natural), near Ilderton; the Gray Mare (natural), near Harehope; the Mare and Foal, near Haltwhistle; the Poind and his Man on Harnham Moor; the Priest and Clerk, near Rothbury; the Spindle Stone (natural), of Spindleston Heugh, near Bamburgh; King Arthur's Chair (natural), near Sewingshields.

As regards sea-rocks, it seems more reasonable to suppose that the numerous Maidens have acquired their names in some such fashion than to have recourse to a hypothetical word of no distinctively descriptive significance. Are we to believe that the poetic imagination of the Celt, of which we hear so much, could produce nothing better than plain "rock," or simple "stone"? The Black Middens, which formerly existed at the mouth of the Tyne, were probably called middens in the usual North-Country sense from the number of wrecks which occurred there, black meaning disastrous, as in Black Monday; they were not conspicuous, but submerged rocks. The Maiden Stone, mentioned by Mr. MacRitchie, perhaps finds a parallel in the Maiden Cross, which, according to tradition, marked the western limit of the mediæval Sanctuary of Hexham. Now, Hexham Sanctuary was a purely English creation, and certainly *medn* cannot apply here. Probably the name is not particularly ancient. Prior Richard, writing in the twelfth century, mentions the Sanctuary crosses, but gives no such name.

Much turns upon the antiquity of the term "Maiden," whether applied to rocks, strongholds, or roads; and I put forward the following as circumstantial evidence against any Celtic etymology. The Soulby Maiden Castle is situated on the higher slopes of a hill which was known as Carthanack, certainly in 1731, and probably later; but the name is now unknown to the people of the neighbourhood, and does not occur in the Ordnance Survey. Have we not here the original Celtic name of the stronghold (Caer-thanoc), which was afterwards superseded by the term "Maiden Castle"?

The earliest instances of the term "Maiden Castle," which up to the present have come to light, seem to be (1) the Maidenobroche of Domesday, and (2) the mention of Edinburgh as *Castrum Puellarum* in Fordun's extracts from the writings of Prior Turgot of Durham (about A.D. 1090; see *Publications of Surtees Society*, vol. li., p. 262), if we may suppose that Fordun is quoting Turgot's own words.

In the Chronicle of Lanercost, which was probably compiled about the middle of the fourteenth century, the same place is sometimes referred to as *Castrum*

Puellarum, but most fully in the following paragraph under the year 1296:

"Itaque, absente rege, post quindenam obsidionis, redditum est *Castrum Puellarum* in manu Johannis Dispensatoris, locus qui nusquam in antiquioribus gestis legitur prius expugnari propter sui eminentiam ac firmitatem, qui, a conditore suo monacho, rege Edwyno, Edwynesburgh dictus est antiquitus, ubi, ut dicitur, septem filias suas posuit conservandas."

This shows that the origin of the name was unknown by the middle of the fourteenth century, and that an explanatory legend of the usual type was already in existence; also that the chronicler, whatever his opinion may be worth, regarded the name as of no great antiquity.

Now, if the term "Maiden" be formed by corruption from *medn* or any other Celtic words, that corruption must have taken place during the early part of the Saxon period, and there ought to be Saxon evidence for the term, at any rate in such cases as Dorchester, Dunstable, York, and Edinburgh. The absence of such evidence renders it probable that the term originated during the latter part of the Saxon period, certainly before the end of the eleventh century, and possibly considerably earlier, since it would be current in popular speech for some time before its first occurrence in literature.

We have, then, a number of ancient, and in most instances prehistoric, strongholds, and a number of ancient roads—in either case a small proportion of the whole—to which the term "Maiden" has been applied; they are spread, as Mr. Goddard remarks, over an area in which the Anglo-Saxon speech obtained the mastery in early times; they acquire this name at a time when that mastery has long been complete, and for a reason which was forgotten before the year 1350. There is sufficient diversity, not only between castles and roads, but also in the character and situation of the castles, to make untenable any explanation based on an etymology descriptive of physical features or the like; and the true explanation must probably be sought in the special circumstances affecting the districts in which Maiden Castles occur during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

R. H. FORSTER.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.